

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.16

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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November 22 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 67 2 p.m. 74
Humidity " 70 " 56

November 22 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 72 2 p.m. 78
Humidity " 84 " 74

3078 日六十月十年卯乙

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1915.

一拜禮 號二十月一十英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL BLOCKADE OF GREECE.

A HUGE MODERN ZEPPELIN DESTROYED.

Anglo-French Successes in the Cameroons.

GREECE DENIES CONCLUSION OF AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

GREECE AND THE BALKANS.

EARL KITCHENER ARRIVES IN ATHENS.

November 21, 12.40 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that Earl Kitchener has arrived. He visited the King with the British Minister, and had an audience with His Majesty, lasting upwards of an hour and afterwards called on M. Scouloudis.
Earl Kitchener leaves Athens this evening.

THE ENTENTE POWERS DECLARE AN ECONOMIC COMMERCIAL BLOCKADE AGAINST GREECE.

November 21, 3.05 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that Earl Kitchener's arrival on a visit to the King has somewhat allayed the anxiety aroused by the British announcement that the Allies had determined to exercise pressure on Greece, owing to her attitude in the eventuality of the Allies retiring to Greek territory.
According to the newspapers the Entente Powers have declared an economic and commercial blockade against Greece.

GREEK DENIAL OF AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA.

November 21, 7.30 p.m.
The Greek Legation instructed from Athens, denies formally the conclusion of a political Greco-Bulgarian Agreement. It says that the only not concluded with Bulgaria is a technical Protocol, dated October 29, signed by representatives of the Greco-Bulgarian Railways providing for the purchase in Bulgaria of 10,000 tons of cereals and the employment of forty Bulgarian wagons for their transport. The Protocol contains no other clause.

A NEW ZEPPELIN DESTROYED.

WHILST BEING INFLATED WITH GAS.

November 21, 4.05 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says that a Zeppelin was destroyed while being inflated near the town of Tondern on Wednesday; there were nine casualties. She was Zeppelin Z. 18, which had just arrived and had been installed in an unfinished shed. German soldiers were pumping gas into her when an explosion set fire to the Zeppelin which was destroyed. The roof of the shed was blown off. The man directing the pump was killed and others were injured. She was a huge Zeppelin, larger than her predecessor in the same shed.

MARINES DROP A LIGHTED CIGAR.

November 21, 3.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says that the Zeppelin Z. 18 had only made one trip to the Island of Sylt before she was destroyed. Some marines who were assisting workmen to complete the roof of the shed were smoking cigars, despite the most stringent regulations against smoking, when a marine dropped a lighted cigar on the top of the Zeppelin, which immediately exploded.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

ITALY AND THE ALLIES.

ITALY WILL NOT CONCLUDE A SEPARATE PEACE.

November 21, 6.00 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that Italy has signed an agreement with the Allies that she will not conclude a separate peace.

GREAT DEMONSTRATIONS AT PALERMO.

November 21, 6.00 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Palermo says that the visit of Signor Salandra, the Italian Prime Minister, and Signor Orlando, the Minister of Justice, led to tremendous patriotic demonstrations and ovations during which there were shouts of "long live the Saviour of Italy."

Signor Orlando in a speech said that the reason Italy had joined the war at an unfavourable moment was that if she had not joined she would have signed her own death warrant. He referred scathingly to Austrian disloyalty and Germany's mad pride, therefore Italy had been impelled to side with the nations who were fighting for the right to live.

Signor Orlando added:—
"Italian solidarity with the Allies is absolutely essential and an isolated victory or an isolated peace is impossible. The proper formula is "All for one and one for all," and that not only ethical but practical considerations made this imperative.

THE ITALIANS.

HEAVY LOSSES INFLICTED ON THE ENEMY.

November 21, 12.55 a.m.
A communique issued in Rome states:—The battle on the Isonzo front was continued vigorously. The Italians stormed defence works in the Fondo valley and successfully opened an attack on the heights north-east of Ostria, near Goritz. They also gained a firm footing on the crest of Mount San Michele. In the Carso region, violent enemy counter-attacks were repulsed with heavy loss.
An attempt by the Austrians to recapture the summit of Ool di Lana, in Cordevole, ended disastrously, the enemy fleeing in disorder, abandoning their arms.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

GERMAN DEFENCES DESTROYED.

November 21, 12.55 a.m.
A Paris communique states that concentrated French artillery fire continued with great effect. The destruction of German defences was noted at several points.

November 21, 4.05 p.m.
Reuter's Paris correspondent wires that a communique states there is nothing to report.

AN AMERICAN BATTALION FOR THE FRONT.

(Havas Telegram.)

London:—A wire from Ottawa announces that ex-President Roosevelt is making attempts to obtain command of the American Battalion which is formed to go to France to fight on the side of the Allies.

THE RUSSIANS.

FURTHER VICTORIES REGISTERED.

November 21, 2.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Germans have sustained another reverse in the Baltic Provinces.
A communique says there has been violent artillery fire at several points in the Riga region. The enemy has been compelled to fall back to the west of Dwinsk, abandoning arms, ammunition and unburied dead. The Germans were also defeated on the Sity.
The Russians have re-occupied Tsartorysk and captured an important village.

IN THE CAMEROONS.

ANGLO-FRENCH FORCE OCCUPIES TIBATI.

November 21, 10.40 p.m.
It is officially announced that an Anglo-French force occupied, on November 8, Tibati, in the Cameroons. Ninety miles south-west of Ngaoundere, the British occupied, on November 8, the summit of Bany's Mountain, to which the Germans had retreated after the capture of Bany on October 24.

In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GREECE AND THE BALKANS.

EARL KITCHENER'S INTERVIEW WITH M. SCOULODIS.

November 21, 11.55 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens Earl Kitchener's interview with M. Scouloudis lasted one hour and a half. Sir Francis Elliot the British Minister, was present. A lengthy Cabinet meeting followed. Earl Kitchener left for an unknown destination.

THE BOOM IN MUNITIONS.

November 21, 4.55 p.m.
Lord Murray, in an interview, says that ships, guns, armour, shells, rifles, and bullets are pouring out of the factories in an unending stream, which will increase steadily until Germany is overwhelmed by our own weapons. A million women and men are working in countless factories, whose rapid construction and extension constitutes an engineering record. For instance, there are five hundred munitions works in Leeds, compared with none at the beginning of the war. Elsewhere in England, one armament firm is employing sixty thousand workers, as compared with a negligible fraction of this number before the war. A new factory in Scotland, covering two hundred acres, with twelve miles of trolley lines and twenty-two miles of heating pipes to warm the buildings, was only begun to be erected six weeks ago. Lord Murray says he has been greatly impressed with the indomitable spirit and energy of the workers, and particularly with the enthusiasm of the women, and another feature—with the number of most able engineers directing the work, unpaid.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special edition of yesterday:—]

MR. ASQUITH.

INTERVIEW WITH HIS MAJESTY.

November 20, 5.40 p.m.
Mr. Asquith interviewed the King to-day and made a report to His Majesty of his ministerial visit to Paris.

SOUTH AFRICA.

GRATIFYING RESPONSE TO CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

November 20, 9.00 p.m.
According to Reuter's Capetown correspondent the Governor General of South Africa, in opening Parliament, announced that there has been a most gratifying response to the call for volunteers for service outside the Union, which will defray part of the cost.

THE RECRUITING SCHEME.

OFFICERS OF THE MERCANTILE MARINE EXEMPTED.

November 20, 2.55 p.m.
Certificated officers of merchantmen are exempted from enlistment, owing to the paramount importance of maintaining British shipping.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

THE REAL ATTITUDE OF INDIA.

November 21, 1.40 p.m.
As an example of the real attitude of India towards the war, the Times mentions that it has lately repeatedly received long communications from eminent and responsible Indians, whose right to act as spokesmen is unquestioned, begging it to urge the Government to raise new and larger Indian armies to fight for the Allied cause.

INDIAN REVOLUTIONARIES IN AMERICA.

November 21, 1.40 p.m.
Mr. Chamberlain's reference to the hatching of Indian plots in the United States is elucidated by a Washington telegram stating that the evidence accumulated during the past year shows that Indian revolutionaries are unusually active in America, especially on the Pacific Coast. There is little doubt that their activities are intimately connected with German agents, in return for whose assistance Indians enlist in the ranks as German Propagandists. There is reason to hope that President Wilson will shortly take action against the movement. The newspapers declare that drastic steps against German and Germanophile agents is imminent.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

An Anglo-French force has occupied Tibati, in the Cameroons.

Earl Kitchener's visit to the King of Greece has allayed anxiety.

The Germans have sustained another reverse in the Baltic Provinces.

The Russians have reoccupied Tsartorysk, and have also captured an important village.

Italy has signed an agreement with the Allies promising not to conclude a separate peace.

A Paris communique states that at several points in the West, German defences have been destroyed.

The Greek Legation in London denies the conclusion of any political Greco-Bulgarian Agreement.

According to Greek newspapers, the Entente Powers have declared an economic and commercial blockade of Greece.

Lord Murray, in an interview, gave some remarkable facts concerning the increased production of munitions at home.

Tremendous patriotic demonstrations marked the visit of the Italian Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice to Palermo.

While being inflated near the town of Tondern on Wednesday, a huge modern Zeppelin was destroyed, following an explosion.

The Italians have made further progress at several points, and have repulsed violent enemy counter-attacks, inflicting heavy losses.

Cocaine for French Soldiers.

Paris, September 29.—A woman of Montmartre known as "Old Susan," received such numbers of letters from the front that curiosity was aroused. She pretended that she was acting as "Godmother" to a number of soldiers without families, but a discreet inquiry revealed the astounding fact that Susan was a German named Krieger, and the packets of comforts she sent to the front contained cocaine which she was supplying to devotees whom even fighting could not wean from the drug habit. She has been arrested.

DON'T FORGET.

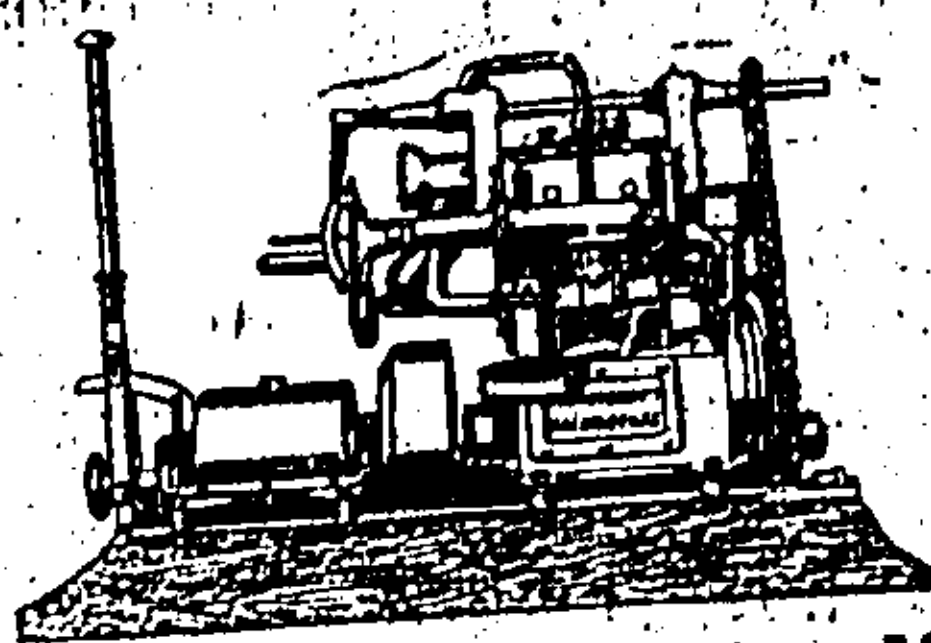
TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Saturday, November 27:
Volunteer Headquarters—Police Reserve Inspection; 3.45 p.m.
Monday, November 29:
Council Chamber—Licensing Board meeting; 2.15 p.m.
Tuesday, November 30:
Theatre Royal—St. Andrew's Society Concert.

NOTICES



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Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES

South China Morning Post.

Greece and the Allies.

It is difficult, and even dangerous, to write on the situation in the Balkans, except and in the most general terms, because the situation changes from day to day and, almost, from hour to hour. It is idle to disguise the fact that Greece may even yet play a treacherous part, though for our own part we do not think that she will. We cannot believe that a country in which liberty is the breath of life, and which owes so much of her liberty to France and to Britain, will at this late hour go against the allies. But the possibility is always there and has to be faced. It is equally idle to blink the fact that if Greece should now side with the Central Powers the position of the Allied troops now fighting stoutly in Bulgaria would become extremely precarious.

Daily Press.

England and Education.
One very probable result of the war, so far as Great Britain is concerned, is that an attempt will be made to place the educational system of the country on a sounder basis, not only in its lower but also in its higher stages. It may be said that the English people have never fully accepted the need of education as a part of modern progress. It is true that learning is not neglected—is even respected; but that it should be of any practical value in life, beyond the necessary knowledge of the "three R's," seems to have made hardly any impression. Its moral value has been highly estimated—so highly, indeed, that it was only with great difficulty that an imperfect educational scheme was adopted owing to the contentions that arose as to the moral and religious teaching to be imparted to the children. Even now the value of education, except as an ornament—and therefore not necessary for the poorer classes—is still questioned not merely in obscurantist circles but in circles which claim to have light and leading. All the evils of these latter days have been traced to education, from the migration of the peasants to the cities to the organization of strikes and trade unions.

China Mail.

The Dardanelles Operations.
If we have to withdraw from Gallipoli we shall do so with honour, with no loss of prestige and with the consciousness that if we have not achieved all that we hoped to achieve there, we have done all that was possible. The British are, as is well known, a thoroughly practical nation, and the impossible therefore does not appeal to them. That we leave to the Assassin and well-headed German, led, or rather, misled, by their "all high" Kaiser, who fatuously sets out to dominate the world, when he is a conqueror, he and his German allies failed lamentably in governing even the few Colonies Germany had—but now have not got.

Substitute for Sugar.
In a leaflet recently issued by the Board of Agriculture, liquid (syrupy) glucose, which is made in this country from maize and other starchy substances, is recommended as a cheap and easily procurable substitute for sugar. The proportion being 12 to 16 parts of glucose to 1 of fruit, according to the degree of sweetness required. Good results are obtained by using one-third glucose to two-thirds sugar.

For a good solid meal, a Carle or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the ALEXANDER CAFFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Japanese Coronation Stamps.
The Japanese are now selling Commemorative Stamps of the Coronation—values of 10 sen 4 sen and 3 sen.

New Chaplain for Kobe.
The *Kobe Herald* is informed that the Rev. Walter Naish, M.A., has been appointed Chaplain of All Saints Church, Kobe, and is due to arrive from London by the P. & O. steamer Kashmir on 6th December.

Japanese Coronation Honours.
We learn from the *Osaka Asahi* that on Coronation day (10th) Dr. Yamakawa, President of Tokio Imperial University, Dr. Hoshizumi, Dr. Tanaka, Mr. Yokota, President of the Supreme Court, and Messrs. Morimura, Okura and Fukugawa (business men) were created Barons.

The Navy League of Siam.
The amount received on the 29th inst. for the fund organised by the Royal Navy League of Siam for the purchase of a scout cruiser was Ticals 120, and Ticals 8,878 was received from Monthon Nakon Sawan. With the amount already acknowledged the fund now amounts to Ticals 1,634,752. American Newspaper Burnt Out.
Raleigh, N. C., November 7.—The entire plant of the *Raleigh News and Observer*, owned and edited by the Secretary of the U. S. Navy, Mr. Josephus Daniels, has been destroyed by fire. The blaze was of mysterious origin and is believed to have been incendiary. The loss is estimated at \$2,500.

Philippines Revenue Increases.
An increase of P554,205.17 for the month of October over the figures for the same period of last year and a total increase of P4,320,728.89 for the 10 months of this year over the same time in 1914, is shown by the October internal revenue statement of the Philippines Government.

A Changchun's Resignation.
The new Changchun of Hubei, Chang Hsi-luan, is still in Peking and has several times firmly tendered his resignation. It is now reported that the President will accept his resignation and that General Wang Chuan-yuan, who is at present acting for Chang Hsi-luan will be appointed to the post.—*Peking and Tientsin Times*.

Vice-President Li Yuan-hung.
It is reported in the Chinese Press that Vice-President Li Yuan-hung has already prepared the document containing his resignation which is to be presented as soon as the Monarchy is announced. The Vice-President is said to be particularly anxious to resign from the State Council, which is now acting as the Legislature.

Manila Chinese Attempts.
Says the *Manila Bulletin*:—Yu Tai, a Chinese, who had been detained in the cell room of the municipal court, charged with violation of the opium acts, attempted to commit suicide on Saturday in his cell by a unique method. He fastened one end of his coat to the bars of the door, tied the other end round his neck and then made a dive for the floor. His manoeuvres were observed in time and he was released from his stragulating position before being injured in any way.

The Mexican Squabble.
Washington, November 4.—Defeated by the Carranzistas forces in the big battle of Agua Prieta, opposite Douglas, Texas, Villa is making a desperate effort to escape being hemmed in by his enemies. He is fleeing to the south with his battered army, while the Carranza forces are making every endeavour to cut him off. Cavalry detachments, machine gun platoons, and infantry columns are harassing Villa and his retreating columns along the whole route and are inflicting heavy losses on the boastful rebel leader. Thus far, Villa has been able to keep up the semblance of order in his retreat, but the pressure is becoming stronger all the time and it seems only a matter of time before his army is either annihilated or scattered by the victorious Carranzistas.—*Manila Bulletin*.

If you have lost your appetite— one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICE.

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NEW MODELS

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Correspondent.)
London, October 22.
(Continued from Saturday.)

Relieved by the French.

Next day we were told to be prepared to be relieved! Oh, how our hearts went up. The following night we were relieved by the French. We had to march back, carrying all our stuff with us—a jolly heavy load—through miles and miles of trenches with dead bodies lying in the bottom and everything smashed about in great holes. We got to where we had to meet, and were given some tea and bread and cheese and slept in a field by a corn rick. What tea, and what a sleep! We all had seven days' face fungus and dirt and mud accumulated. What a lot of ruffians we all looked. Our feet were awful and we didn't have our usual brisk march back the next morning. We had a very long march, and here we are in a barn with food and a large post-bag. What more do we want? We are all happy now and out of it for a little time, but we had a lovely time of it and did good work.

Comparisons.

The following are extracts from two letters from an officer in Gallipoli: "September 14th.—The last two days have been amongst the most miserable that I have ever spent—I have been having my turn of a mild form of dysentery. However, thanks to the doctor, I am much better to-day, and begin to feel that there is something in life after all. One of our officers has gone back 'somewhere' off the Peninsula to-day to try and get some provisions for us, if possible (which is not likely, alas!) We get an egg about once a fortnight—otherwise salt beef for breakfast every morning. For lunch and dinner bully beef every single day, bread occasionally, otherwise hard biscuits, rice and prunes or raisins, about three times a week, and a potato occasionally. This with a small daily allowance of tea, sugar, condensed milk, and jam, comprises the entire and unvaried diet. Even if for transport purposes all our food must come out in tins, there are endless varieties of things which we might have—oatmeal for porridge, cocoa, condensed soup, gelatine, tinned fruit, sardines, cake—anything. In France you have your three or four days in the trenches (and during that time, if attacks are on, you probably have it much worse than we ever have it here, as the Germans have more devilish means of warfare than the Turks), and then you get three or four days in comparative comfort and right away from trench life. If you want things you can get them within a few hours; you get any amount and variety of food, and periodically you get home on leave. Here we do trenches for weeks at a time, and even in the so-called rest camp are shelled. We can get 'nothing' here, and as for home—well, it is four weeks to-day since we left—, and not a letter has come through for anyone, which shows how speedy a business it is getting things from home. As

these officers who have been in France say, the fighting there is at times much more severe, but the hardships of life in general are five times as bad here as they are there. A real good 'grouse' this, and not just because I have been seedy; but it will interest you to know some of the conditions we live under. How we all long for letters and newspapers! Three days ago we had a disappointment—a large mail came in, but nothing for any of us—such an awful blow. September 15th.—We had our first bad go of rain last night—most unpleasant, and the materials for making proper dug-outs have so far failed to reach us. About 4 a.m. my waterproof gave way and gave me a shower-bath. Luckily the sun is shining again to-day, so we are drying. But if the rain comes without the sun after, Heaven help us. Iron sheeting and timber to support it, and earth on top is easy to get in France, but here a millionaire could not get it, and the ground is far too crumbly to burrow without support. It is curious to be in a place where money is of absolutely no value whatever. Of course it is useful for buying things elsewhere, but that means weeks and weeks before anything can get to us.

"In Our Back Yard"

An artillery officer in Flanders gives the following description of a fight between British and German aeroplanes: "Simply bitterly cold at night now. I keep on piling stuff on my bed, but it doesn't make much difference, and we aren't allowed to carry a great deal of bedding. Dick says it's bad shifting R.E. stores when it's wet—imagine what it's like trying to lay a heavy gun when you go in over your boots when pulling on a rope. Thursday morning about 8 o'clock I heard the aeroplane sentry blow his four whistles (I was just contemplating a bath) and put my head outside to see where the Hun was. The 'Archie' (anti-aircraft gun) were at him, and getting some in pretty close to him as he came over the battery. I could hear one of our machines up, and looking round saw him after the Hun. 'Archie' evidently didn't see him as they went on firing at the Hun until one round nearly hit our machine. Then they stopped. Then the real fight began. The Hun, as usual, turned tail (they are much faster machines than ours), but our machine had his speed up and we could hear the two machine guns crackling up there in the blue—it looked just like two wild birds (all this time I had only my shirt on, and when it was all over found myself nearly up to the knees in mud and right up on the hill). Then our machine got on top, and, looking through my glasses, I saw some spars cut away from the Hun and fall. The German did a nosedive; righted himself for about three seconds, and then pitched head first to the ground. Evidently his propeller was shot away too as his engine was roaring, making a terrific noise as he came down. Both inmates were killed and fearfully mangled, and the engine went about 8 ft. into the ground (he fell about 8000). The troops round here all cheered our machine like mad—not that he could hear them. The two men are absolute devils

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

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Four-roomed flats in May Road possession on or about 1st November next. Modern appointments throughout including English baths and kitchen ranges, hot water and water carriage system. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rents.

Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

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Windsor Lodge, Kowloon, six-roomed house. Tennis Court. Immediate possession.

Apply to—
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TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

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Godowns at New Praya, Kennedy Town.

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Chater's Bungalow, No. 66 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TRIUMPH OF SURGERY.

French Doctor's Marvellous Achievement.

Paris, October 12.

The suture of the spinal cord has been made for the first time as far as is known in surgery by Dr. Emile Giron.

Describing his achievement in the Academy of Medicine, Dr. Giron said the patient was a soldier who had been hit by a shell splinter which embedded itself in the whole breadth of the vertebral canal, completely severing the spinal cord. The operation, which was performed in disastrous conditions on a dying man, gave results far beyond anything they were entitled to hope. The man was now able to move his lower limbs, and was gradually recovering his sensory powers. The enormous sloughing sore, which normally ought to have killed him in a few days, was healing up. The fever had disappeared, and his general condition was good.

for this sort of thing, and have brought down several machines lately, although this is the first to fall in our lines. Altogether it was a magnificent sight, although one couldn't help feeling a little sorry for the Hun, but as one of our telephonists said, 'I dunno, sir—he shouldn't try to come and play in our back yard.' I rode afterwards over to the wreck—only about 1½ miles as the crow flies from here. The wreck was simply awful; you could never have imagined it had been an aeroplane.

TO LET.

TO LET.—No. 3 Macdonnell Road. Unfurnished from 1st December, 1915. Apply Johnson, Stokes & Master, Prince's Building.

TO LET.—Nos. 1 & 6 "Torres Buildings" Kowloon. Moderate rental. Ready for occupation. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION.

TO LET.—Ravenshill East. Park Road, containing 6 rooms, 3 bath rooms, servants quarters, &c. vacant 1st November. Apply Deacon [Looker, Deacon & Harston.

TO LET.—Office on 1st Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Married Couple, who would be willing to rent nicely furnished CORNER FLAT; two Bedrooms, large combined dining and drawing room. All rooms open on to verandah. Every convenience; piano; table and bed linen, cutlery, etc. Rental \$85 monthly; available from December 1st.—Write to "Comfort" care of Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—Daily or resident nurse for two children at the Peak. Apply by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to "E" at this office.

LOST.

LOST.—An Olive pendant, set in Platinum, with small diamonds and turquoise, pansy-shaped, with fine platinum chain. Fifty dollars reward will be paid on same being returned to "G" care of "The Hongkong Telegraph."

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Annie, New York.

C. C. Chang, Shanghai.

Chan Hing Sang Manyuen, Penang.

Chunhing Suihongcheir, Tientsin.

Dubois Astor Hotel, Hanoi.

Lieut. Edward L. Dyer c/o U. S. Consul, Corregidor.

Kwonging c/o Cheong Kwong Bonham Strand W. Perth.

Graves, Toledo Ohio.

Sub-Major Mohamedali Asiatic Artillery, Lahore.

Weethiamaw, Manila.

Yuyung, Shanghai.

F. M. BECK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1915.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Bien Hongkong Hotel, Amoy.

Chow, C. T. Shanghai.

Kooking, Osaka.

Kogakikuye c/o Matubara Hotel, Dairen.

Kwangziangung Vungsing Street, Shanghai.

Matsuo Japanese Consulate General, Tokio.

Matsushito c/o Osakashosen, Osaka.

Miss Reed Hongkong Hotel, Shanghai.

Prathips Passenger Katori-maru c/o Morioka, Tokio.

Selmes, Grand Hotel, Kyoto.

Tsushima, Amurube.

Burbank Yung Hongkong Shanghai Bank, Peking.

W. E. SCHRODER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1915.

Kwangtung Salt Smuggling.

In order to effect the suppression of the numerous salt smugglers in Kwangtung province, the Government has, on the recommendation of the Finance Minister, appointed Chao Yueh-hei, to be Commander of the Salt Troops in Kwangtung Province.

NOTICES.

PERFECT SATISFACTION.

There's Luxury in the flavour and aroma of

"FELUCCA" CIGARETTES.

They are to the very last a test that few Cigarettes can emu-

late; They have unusual Quality and an Individuality that at once creates a preference for this

Exquisite Brand.



LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

O-CEDAR MOP

WILL LAST FOR YEARS.
CLEAN AND POLISH ANY FLOOR.
SIMPLY WASH IT WHEN DIRTY.

O-CEDAR POLISH

WITH VERY LITTLE RUBBING.
PRODUCES A HIGH LASTING LUSTRE.



WE WILL SUPPLY YOU
DISS BROS.
ENGLISH TAILORS.
No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(Flower St.)
WITH A PERFECT FIT.
Established 1900.

N. LAZARUS,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
WAR AND HEADACHES.
Have you noticed that your eyes are much more tired and that you have headaches since the war started?
Everyone is reading two or three times as many papers as usual. Their additional reading causes eyestrain in eyes which had been previously capable of doing all the work they were asked to do. If your eyes were perfect, or if you had correctly fitted glasses, you could read all day without tiring your eyes.
We make no charge for testing your eyes, therefore if your eyes tire call in and ask if you need glasses.
Sight Tested with Latest Scientific Instruments by
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N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS, 28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

KEROSENE OIL.
We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.
Present price,—
"COMET,"
\$3.90 per case ex store.
"WHITE ROSE,"
\$4.30 per case ex store.
CHING CHEONG
168 Des Vaux Road, Cen.
(2 blocks West of Cent. Market).
KWONG YUEN,
91 Des Vaux Road, West

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 AM. to 8.00 AM. Every 15 Min.
8.00 AM. to 9.00 AM. " " " " " "
9.00 AM. to 10.00 AM. " " " " " "
10.00 AM. to 11.00 AM. " " " " " "
11.00 AM. to 12.00 PM. " " " " " "
12.00 PM. to 1.00 PM. " " " " " "
1.00 PM. to 2.00 PM. " " " " " "
2.00 PM. to 3.00 PM. " " " " " "
3.00 PM. to 4.00 PM. " " " " " "
4.00 PM. to 5.00 PM. " " " " " "
5.00 PM. to 6.00 PM. " " " " " "
6.00 PM. to 7.00 PM. " " " " " "
7.00 PM. to 8.00 PM. " " " " " "
8.00 PM. to 9.00 PM. " " " " " "
9.00 PM. to 10.00 PM. " " " " " "
10.00 PM. to 11.00 PM. " " " " " "
11.00 PM. to 12.00 AM. " " " " " "
NIGHT CARS.
8.00 PM. and 9.00 PM. to 12.00 AM. every 15 min. every quarter of an hour.
SUNDAYS.
7.45 AM. to 10.00 AM. Every 15 Min.
10.00 AM. to 12.00 PM. " " " " " "
12.00 PM. to 2.00 PM. " " " " " "
2.00 PM. to 4.00 PM. " " " " " "
4.00 PM. to 6.00 PM. " " " " " "
6.00 PM. to 8.00 PM. " " " " " "
8.00 PM. to 9.00 PM. " " " " " "
9.00 PM. to 10.00 PM. " " " " " "
10.00 PM. to 11.00 PM. " " " " " "
11.00 PM. to 12.00 AM. " " " " " "
NIGHT CARS 12.00 AM. to 1.00 AM. every 15 min.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 11.00 AM.
SPECIAL CARS.
By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings.
The Year's Road, Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all, can not already full running the time stated in the Company's time table, but not for special cars can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in full. Notes or by Cheques or Compro order representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.

DEWAR'S

SCOTCH WHISKY.

THE WHISKY OF OUR FOREFATHERS

THE WHISKY OF TO-DAY

SOLE AGENTS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

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The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—
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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
(Payable in Advance.)
The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order,
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTH.

WESTCOTT.—On Wednesday, November 17, 1915, at No. 9a, Hankow Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Westcott, a son.

MARRIAGE.

PAUL DANIELS.—On Wednesday, November 17, 1915, at H.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, before Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., and afterwards at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, by the Rev. W. H. Price, Rev. Inald Bowring Paul, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. William Fowler Paul, of Sutton, Surrey, to Claire Rosamund, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Daniels, of Cambridge, England.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1915.

THE TEMPER OF THE NATION.

Next to the question of the internal condition of enemy countries there is probably no aspect of the war concerning which British exiles in the Far East are more anxious for information than the actual state of popular feeling in the Old Country. It is, of course, possible in some measure to gauge the situation by taking note of the tone of the Press, but in these days at home when, unfortunately, many of the most widely read newspapers follow an axe-grinding policy and are out for self-advertisement at all costs, the Press is not the sure guide to the nature of public opinion that it should be. Add to this the existence of a censorship whose workings are confusing and mysterious, and it will readily be seen that it is an almost hopeless task for Far Easterners correctly to appreciate the trend of the public mind at home in this time of crisis. The circulation of wild and sensational rumours, which quickly find an echo in all parts of the globe, only serves to confound the issue, with the result that, try as he may, the most critical follower of current happenings finds it an impossibility to get down to bare certainties.

From the lips of those who have recently returned from home, however, it is possible to form a fairly accurate idea of the present temper of the nation, and it is worth while at the present time to forget for a moment the actual war operations and to endeavour to piece together all that one hears from these sources with the object of gaining some real insight into the mood of the British public after so many months of hard and still indecisive fighting. Proceeding on these lines it can be said that a quiet, serious determination is the predominant feeling of the nation to-day. Mr. Masterman seems to have epitomised the truth in a few words when he recently wrote:—"It is a people awake—thinking of war and nothing else by daylight, dreaming of war in the darkness; each only desirous of doing 'his bit'; none, indeed, imagining for a moment the possibility of defeat; a people resolute and unafraid." Nine, or even six months ago the spirit of the people was one of cocksureness and over-confidence; the task before us was terribly under-estimated; a rapid overthrow of the enemy was generally anticipated. To-day there is no longer any inclination to forecast the duration of the struggle—the people have no time to waste on abstract matters of that kind; they are not even seriously exercised over questions of that order. It is not that they do not desire to see the war finished. They do. But they now know and realise that they are face to face with a grim, tremendous task—a task which, however, they are fully prepared to take in hand and see through to the bitter end. The length of time which it will require to see the task fulfilled does not concern them; their only determination is to see it through. The change in mood has been brought about by the hard facts which the war has laid bare; but in the change there has been no kind of depression, spreading among the people. The nation has been sobered, it is serious-minded and grave; and, above all else, it is decidedly willing to be patient, confident in the ultimate result of the struggle. The present is a time of sudden test and challenge, but in all that is happening the mettle and the temper of our people ring true.

Hongkong Opium.

Despite the heavy penalties, the traffic in opium still proceeds right merrily in this port. Mr. Hazeland has usually a very pretty way of dealing with offenders of all sorts, and on Saturday he certainly levied some fines which will take at least some of the profit off the enterprises of those concerned. In the Blue Funnel boat case the fine was \$5,000 or twelve months' imprisonment for each of the smugglers. This could quite well have been improved on by making the fine heavier still. Mr. Hazeland observed: "It seems rather absurd to fine the men \$15,000 each." We are not so sure about that. Everybody knows that these fines are paid by the "big" men, to whom the smugglers are mere understrappers. The real importers are wealthy Chinese and Eurasians and a few white men. Since there seems little hope, at present, of getting hold of the actual offenders and sending them where they ought to be, why not make the way as hard for them as is reasonably possible? We don't care whether it is moral or immoral to use opium; that is not the question. The simple fact is that the Government has made a perfectly straightforward law against the bringing into the Colony of a certain commodity. Because the smuggling of it is an exceedingly lucrative occupation, returning, even after fines are paid, an enormous percentage on outlay, several highly respected citizens have decided to snap their fingers at the law. Why should they not be made to pay to the very utmost for their fun?

The Food Committee.

We have been informed that there is such a thing in the Colony as a Food Committee, and we should therefore like to see it at work. It is aware that there are many compradors on both sides of the Harbour who still seem to think that they can put what prices they like on their wares? Of course it is easy to suggest that the victims should bring the matter into court; but that kind of thing is expensive from a time point of view; moreover many of the said victims are Chinese, who dare not, for one reason or another, get into the bad graces of the offending compradors. Why is the Food Committee not sending round inspectors or plain-clothes police to pay surprise visits to the shops? Or has it such blind faith in the Chinese as to suppose that they always obey, uncomplainingly and to the foot of the letter, every Ordinance passed by the Colonial Government? We wonder when the Committee held its last meeting.

George Elliot.

It is ninety-six years to-day since the birth of one of England's few great women novelists: Marian Evans. It is perhaps significant that, with all the attempted higher education of women that has characterised the last fifty years, no woman writer has arisen since her time whose work could approach that of "George Elliot" whether in shrewd insight into feminine character, in real humour, or even in sheer ability to construct a story. We say insight "into feminine character." For some strange reason, George Elliot's genius deserts her over her male characters as soon as she begins to dig below the surface. The men whom she is content to touch lightly—e.g. Mr. Talliver and "the uncle" in "The Mill on the Floss," or the rector and Bartle Massey the village schoolmaster in "Adam Bede" are undeniably perfect; but when she attempts to make a hero, or to depict a man through and through, she may be said to fail almost as diametrically as the average man novelist has failed in depicting a real woman. Or is it merely that her portraits of women are so amazingly life-like that her men necessarily pale before them? Perhaps, too, she had not a very high opinion of men—which might account for the fact that Tom Talliver and Adam Bede are both types who stand in sore need of kicking.

DAY BY DAY.

IN MEN THIS BLUNDER STILL YOU FIND,
ALL THINK THEIR LITTLE SET
MAKING.—Hannah More.

The Weather.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 60; fine.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 70; fine.

The Mails.

English Mail.—Due to-day per s.s. Nankin.
European Mail.—Closes on Wednesday, 3 p.m. per s.s. Yingchow.
Australian Mail.—Due per s.s. St. Albans Nov. 27.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/10 7/16.

To-morrow's Anniversaries.
To-morrow is the 25th anniversary of the accession of H. M. Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, and the 330th of the death of Thomas Tallis the composer.

"Slight Snow."
To-morrow, according to the Chinese calendar, is the Festival of Hsiao-hsueh, or "Slight Snow."

Gambling.

For gambling with cards, a Chinese was fined \$3 by Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning.

Voyage Report.

The s.s. Taming, which arrived from Iloilo yesterday, reported moderate monsoon, rough sea and overcast weather.

Opium Possession.

The case of a Chinese who was charged with having a large quantity of opium in his possession was to-day remanded until Wednesday.

Lottery Tickets.

For being in possession of a number of lottery tickets for disposal, a Chinese was fined \$50, at the Police Court, by Mr. Lindell this morning.

A Recent Bazaar.

We are asked by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul to apologise for the inadvertent omission of the names of the Club Lusitano and Messrs. Grace & Co., for their valuable assistance given on the occasion of the late bazaar.

Woman Drunk and Disorderly.
At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. Lindell, Myrtle Nicholas, of 23, Wyndham Street, was charged with being drunk and disorderly at the Canton Wharf last evening. A fine of \$10 was imposed.

Dancing.

A very enjoyable evening was spent at the R. N. Theatre on Saturday evening, the occasion being a dance. About 100 took part, and everything went off with its usual swing. Mr. A. B. Allan acted in the capacity of M. C. and the dancing concluded at 11.30, p.m.

Stole an Opium Pipe.

Before Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing an opium pipe valued at \$7. Inspector Gordon said the man had been to a divan to smoke opium and had taken the pipe away with him. He had been in trouble before. He was sent to prison for six weeks and was ordered to be placed in the stocks for four hours.

No Ownership For Coal.

A Chinese was charged, before Mr. Hazeland at the Police Court this morning, with having unlawfully in his possession two sacks of coal on the Praya wall. A Chinese constable stated that there were three others with the defendant, but they cleared off. He (the witness) did not think the coal had been in the water, as it was quite dry. Sentence of two months' imprisonment was passed.

Gambling Raid.

Six Chinese were charged, before Mr. Lindell at the Police Court this morning, with gambling at 81, Kowloon City Road. The evidence was to the effect that Sergt. Wills with six Chinese constables, raided the premises on Saturday last and found over 30 men sitting on the floor playing "Po Tsu." A stampede then took place, all the men except the six defendants getting away. The gambling materials were seized by the Police. The men who jumped out on to the verandah broke the telegraph wires. Men escaped in all directions. All the men declared that they were not gambling but looking on. A fine of \$4, or ten days each, was imposed in each case.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

MORE GERMAN ENTERPRISE.

The Munition Workers.

There is considerably more in the remarks of Lord Murray concerning the munitions factories than may seem at first glance. Months ago Admiral Jellicoe, Sir John French and the politicians at home were prepared to stake everything on this one point. Indeed it was definitely stated, at the time, that had Britain not been handicapped in respect of shells etc., the Germans would long have been driven out of Belgium. The moment has arrived for putting that assertion to the test. If, months ago, we could have accomplished great things, given sufficient ammunition, there is surely no reason why we should not do the same now; or, rather, there is all the more reason why we should do it, in view of the fact that Germany is very markedly weaker, as well as less bountifully supplied with ammunition, than was the case half a year ago. According to Lord Murray, our factories are churning out munitions in an ever-increasing stream. Wires of a week or so ago described the very competent help that Japan is giving to Russia in this respect, and we have no right to assume that either Italy or France is unduly backward in its own output; then all that remains is for the Entente to go in and win, if all is as it is said to be. But abundance of munitions for the Allies is only one half of the battle; the other half consists in seeing that Germany does not procure the material for shell-making from neutral countries. Is the blockade doing all that it might do, and are the naval authorities as free from civilian sentimental interference as they might be?

The Greeks.

Talking of blockades, what is Greece going to do in face of the fulfilment of the threat of a commercial blockade? However weak in the knees her King may be, her people must surely recognise their inability to do the Entente Powers ten cents' worth of harm without their inflicting at least a dollar's worth in return. Greece, it is not denied, could make things uncommonly awkward for the Allies for a spell, but the Allies could and would make them a deal more awkward for her. This suggestion that the Greeks should either get on or get out—should join the Allies or else demobilise—is especially interesting in view of the prevailing ignorance as to how many men Greece can really muster. It would be interesting to know how much of her army exists on paper only. For more than half a century her people have been seized with the emigration fever. England, Egypt, the United States and parts of the Mid and Far East are full of them, and in every case, in the event of Greece turning against us, a very effective stopper can be put on the possibility of quite the majority of these wanderers joining the colours.

German "Strategy."

Germany's position as a fighting nation certainly does not improve as events continue to unfold themselves. We have been taught, for years past, that she was the fighting country of the world; that her battle machine was perfect, her soldiers and sailors brave and disciplined and educated and practical beyond reproach. And what is the end of all this talk? Germany carries on a war by disappearing from the seas altogether, save when there is a fishing boat or an unprotected cargo or passenger ship to be sunk, while on land she dodges as much fighting as possible.

Her handy and scientific fighting forces contrive to sink their own vessels upon occasion, her marines have just succeeded in blowing up one of their own Zeppelins, her artillery fire on their own comrades and her officers shoot down their own men.

Meanwhile the warlike and diplomatic leaders turn their attention—not to war, as other nations understand the term, but to the spreading of lies that would not deceive a ricksha coolie and to the manufacturing of plots in neutral countries. Truly a dignified position for the land that was supposed to be the chosen of the Lord!

THE LICENSING BOARD.

To-day's Meeting Postponed for a Week.

The meeting of the Licensing Board which was to have been held to-day has been postponed until Monday next.

We understand that the members of the Board have resigned en bloc.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

Nov.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tons	165	182	176	188	157	100	175	151	172	161	156	160	183	159	151	150	137	148	179	159	152	
Total to 21st inst.	3,384																					
Daily average	160.19																					

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of November 22, 1914.

British Pluck.

The following episode shows British pluck and skill:—The s.s. Ortega, bound from Valparaiso to Rio with 300 French reservists was chased by a German Cruiser of the Dresden class. The normal speed of the Ortega is 14 knots and that of the cruiser 31 at least. The captain called Volunteers as strikers, and made a full speed, under fire, of 18 knots, for Nelson Strait, which is quite unobscured. The captain, with great skill, succeeded in bringing the vessel, which is of 7,000 tons, through; escaped the cruiser and reached Rio safely. Turkish forces on Shat-el-Arab, of 4,500, with 12 guns, in a strong position, were attacked by our troops and routed, losing two guns and many prisoners.

To be no Revival of the German Menace.

A letter to the papers signed by Mr. Asquith, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Balfour and others, on behalf of the Central Committee of National Patriotic Opinion, which is distributing literature to neutral countries on the justice of the British cause, says:—"Given steadfast, unwavering fortitude on the part of the whole British people, we believe that victory will be ours. But there must be no weakening, no wavering, no patched-up truce that will expose our children to a revival of the German menace."

Admiralty Mine Defence.

The Admiralty announces the existence of an elaborate system of mine defences outside the Humber, the River Tyne, the Firth of Forth, Moray Firth and regions, necessitating the use of pilots.

Heavy German Casualties.

From information, it appears that the 17th was peculiarly slaughterous for the Germans, who, East of Ypres, were obliged to abandon 1,200 killed on an area of less than 600 metres. The Allies took numerous prisoners in the wood located south of Ypres. Operations around Tracy-le-val were concluded to the benefit of the Allies.

The Situation in India.

The following is a copy of a telegram from Chief of the General Staff, of India, to the General Officer Commanding Hongkong:—

Situation in India remains satisfactory. Great satisfaction expressed at destruction of "Emden," not to war, as other nations understand the term, but to the spreading of lies that would not deceive a ricksha coolie and to the manufacturing of plots in neutral countries. Truly a dignified position for the land that was supposed to be the chosen of the Lord!

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

We notice an allusion to "whole men" in this week's Government Gazette. We are inclined to think it must be a misprint for sharks' fins.

Says the Globe: "You cannot hide an advertisement in the Globe." If you can, it doesn't say much for the advertisement itself. A paper that knows its pigskin takes thundering good care not to hide anything—much less its own light.

Kowloon Katekist:—"George, where will you go when you die—if you're good?"
George:—"To Heaven."
K. K.:—"And where will you go if you're not good?"
G. (after reasonable hesitation):—"To London."

Quoth an American paper: "But at all events Mr. Kipling, as a latter day reporter, is outdone by Irvin S. Cobb, Will Irwin, Sam Blyth and a dozen other American correspondents." He sure is. There's many a true word spoken in a United States paper.

Heard on the Kowloon Ferry.—French Sailor, to English Acquaintance:—"Engleesh-tres difficile. Me—I learn leetle—only leetle—four months—Janvier, Fevrier, Mars, Avril. Four months only. Qu'est-ce que ça veut dire, Bon Jour?"

English Friend. "Wee-wee." F.S.:—"Mais non, mon ami. Je veux dire: What means in English 'Bon Jour'?"
E.F.:—"A—h! Bon jour; that's 'Good Day'."
F.S. (delighted). "Bon! Bon! And L'après-midi—that means?"
E.F. (airily and at his ease). "That means 'Good Night'."

"The Bath a great Drawback in a House" says a Straits Times headline. We have met people—not all of them Germans—who found it no drawback, for they carefully kept out of its way.

"A Judge of the Full Court" says a Telegraph heading. One of the best judges of the Full Court should be the individual who got put away by it for ten years, not long since.

Our educated comp. informs us that the Bulgarians have made a "flaking" movement. Evil communications corrupt good manners. Evidently their German friends have taught them that bravery consists in going on to the battlefield well primed.

It was announced the other day that the Telegraph is the John Bull of the Far East—and we are still wondering whether we ought to take the remark as compliment or not.

HONGKONG SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Annual Demonstration at the City Hall.

The annual demonstration of the Hongkong Sunday School Union was held on Saturday afternoon at the City Hall, the attendance testing the holding capacity of the building to its utmost.

The Bishop of Victoria presided over the large gathering, and representatives of many of the Churches and Missions in the Colony were present.

The Bishop, in a sympathetic address, referred to the fact that the Union had been in existence for five years, and several different Churches and Missions were united in this children's movement. The Union afforded scope for the Church members to take up definite Christian work, and it helped to win the children for Christ. The Union of the future depended to a large extent upon what was being done for the children, and it would be the boys and girls in the Sunday schools who would help to liberate China from the superstition which now bound her. He wished the Sunday school movement every success.

The Rev. E. R. Wells also gave an interesting address. Later an attractive programme, consisting of varied items, was submitted by the children from fifteen of the different Sunday schools in Hongkong and Kowloon, and much pleasure to those present was given.

LOCAL SPORT.

R.N. DOCKYARD RECREATION CLUB.

Tennis Section.

A very pleasant afternoon was spent on Saturday in connection with the above Club on the occasion of the opening of the tennis pavilion. Rear Admiral Anstruther declared the pavilion open by playing three strenuous sets. During tea, Mrs. Anstruther was presented with a bouquet and silver holder on behalf of the tennis section by Miss Wright. The afternoon's play was brought to a close by giving a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, Mr. A. Anderson.

The arrangements were under the supervision of Mr. A. B. Allan, Hon. Secretary, and the handicapping was in the able hands of Mr. James.

The top scores were as follows:—Mrs. Cousins, 16; Mrs. Rodney, 15; Mr. Goodman, 15; Mr. Truman, 15.

FOOTBALL AT HAPPY VALLEY.

Sportsmen Disgusted.

Many Hongkong sportsmen who witnessed the match between St. Joseph's and S. Islamias played at Happy Valley on Saturday were more than disgusted with the exhibition of what can be more aptly described in football parlance as dirty play. It would hardly be fair to single out for mention the one team who were the delinquents, but they know who the cap fits, and in football circles in the Colony they will have lost a good deal of their prestige. It is a pity that such a game as football should be spoilt by members of a team who apparently forget the field is not the place for them to enter into strife, but a place where they should endeavour to play a good clean game. Those spectators who had the fortitude to remain until the end of the game could not fail to experience feelings of abhorrence when they saw player after player limping off the ground. Many of them had sustained various injuries, and these could not by any means be termed as accidents in every case. Early in the game Omar, the outside left for St. Joseph's retired with a fractured arm, and other players received minor injuries in quick succession.

In the first half S. Islamias rushed into play and carried the ball into their opponents' territory with such success that before many minutes they scored their first goal through the medium of Marker. Play was equally divided afterwards. In the second half the play was much in favour of Islamias who showed themselves to be far superior to their aggressors. Dyer for St. Joseph's played well and was successful in finding the net with a particularly brilliant shot. In the last five minutes of the game this was repeated by Islamias they being the winners with two goals to one.

H. K. F. C. v. R. E.

There was a large crowd of interested spectators to watch the match between the Hongkong Club and the R. E.'s at Happy Valley on Saturday. The play was half-an-hour late owing to the non-appearance of one of the players and there was a good deal of cheating at the delay. From the kick-off, the Club forwards got away but were checked by Boff, who cleared in good style. End to end play followed, until Robinson got the ball, but his centre went begging owing to the position of the Club forwards, who had not combination enough to be ready for emergencies. The ball afterwards was transferred from the Club territory, and things were looking pretty serious when the situation was saved by Black, who brilliantly cleared. A break-away which gave promise of developing was spoilt by White getting off-side. From the free-kick, play was transferred to the R. E. quarter, and but for their custodian, who saved a fast shot from McTavish, a goal would have been scored.

In the second moiety a dash by the R. E.'s was nipped in the bud by Black, who was playing exceptionally well, and the Club forwards took the ball into their opponents' half, but were met by Boff, who was equal to the occasion.

sion, Rodgers later saving a shot from Robinson. Owing to a combined effort of the R. E.'s the play was kept in the Club half. Scott sent in a good long shot which Gardiner had no difficulty in saving, but later Townsend rushed in and scored the only goal of the match. For the club the only players worthy of mention were Black, Bailton, McTavish, and Robinson, while Boff and Smith were the pick of the R. E.'s.

CRICKET.

Kowloon "A" v. Hongkong "B."

In this match at Kowloon on Saturday, the visitors secured a comfortable victory, showing superiority in both batting and bowling. Scores:—

Hongkong "B."

S. S. Moore, c Robertson, b Blackburn...	38
G. E. Aubrey, b Bragg...	23
R. P. Thurnfield, c Robertson, b Bragg...	22
H. H. Taylor, not out...	28
M. M. Maas, b Bragg...	2
Major Morgan, b McLennan...	24
Major Edge, b Cochrane...	9
Extras...	9
Total...	171

Kowloon "A."

L. J. Blackburn, b Tagler...	0
F. Sutton, run out...	5
Major Robertson, b Reed...	12
S. E. Green, b Syme Thomson...	17
J. V. Bragg, c Edge, b Reed...	9
J. P. Robinson, c Kennedy, b Maas...	22
K. McLennan, b Syme Thomson...	1
T. M. Cochrane, b Syme Thomson...	2
J. C. Fletcher, not out...	8
A. W. E. Davidson, b Taylor...	8
N. L. Bailton, b Reed...	0
Extras...	17
Total...	99

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bragg...	15	1	57	3
Fletcher...	4	0	25	0
Blackburn...	5	0	29	1
Robinson...	2	0	16	0
Cochrane...	6	31	20	1
McLennan...	3	0	15	1

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
H. H. Taylor...	9	0	19	2
E. B. Reed...	10	0	30	3
Syme Thomson...	8	3	7	3
M. M. Maas...	4	0	25	1
Thurnfield...	2	0	1	0

Kowloon "B" v. Civil Service.

Kowloon's second string put up a remarkable stand at Happy Valley on Saturday. Their first pair—Oulton and Wilkie—stood all the attacks of the opposing bowlers and after 153 runs had been compiled they retired without being separated. Civil Service lost one wicket for 30 runs when stumps were drawn.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bird...	12	0	60	0
Witchell...	13	3	21	0
Hamilton...	14	3	28	0
Southerton...	4	0	26	1

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Key...	8	3	13	1
Overy...	5	1	10	0
Claxton...	3	0	7	0

YACHTING.

The C.Y.C. Opening Cruise.

Yesterday the opening cruise of the Corinthian Yacht Club took place. The weather was fine and the atmosphere was tempered by a light breeze which made conditions admirable for the sport.

For the race out to Lei Chi Kok, the yachts left their anchorage at 10 a.m. Later, from the same anchorage, there was another race for all classes, round North Fairway buoy, back to Lei Chi Kok.

CREW REFUSED TO WORK.

SMART SENTENCE AT MARINE COURT.

The Power of British Law.

At the Marine Court, on Saturday, Commander Beckwith, R.N., gave judgment in a case in which the Chinese crew of the str. Inveric were charged with unlawfully disobeying the lawful commands of the Captain, and refusing to do duty, thereby impeding the navigation of the ship, and the progress of the voyage, in New York harbour on August 5.

In the course of his evidence, Capt. Alexander Wallace said that the Chinese crew were signed on at Glasgow on December 14th, 1914, and all of the articles were understood by the men. They worked contentedly until August 5th, when they told him that unless the wages of the crew were increased by \$110s. per sailor, and \$115s. per fireman, they would not go to sea in the ship. All, with the exception of the fireman, refused to work, and later the boatswain and the No. 1 fireman interviewed the British Consul. After this was done the crew worked on in a satisfactory manner until he arrived at Singapore.

After further evidence, Commander Beckwith gave judgment. He said:—"I consider this a most important test case for British articles. These men charged were signed on in a British ship at Glasgow, where the articles were fully explained to them. They apparently worked contentedly until August 5, when the ship was then unloading in New York harbour. Thereafter they combined together and refused duty unless they got certain considerable increases of wages. Owing to the difficulties of dealing with a Chinese crew on board British ships in that port, and to prevent indefinite delay for the ship, this payment was granted to the crew. But, smart though they were they forgot that British law is long enough to extend from New York to Hongkong. I find that the defendants were guilty of continuing to refuse duty on the 10th August in New York harbour, and by this act impeded the progress of the voyage; the ship was working night and day to leave for China. As the boatswain and the No. 1 fireman were the ringleaders of the plot, I sentence them both to two months' hard labour, the expenses of their imprisonment, up to the sum of £3, to be paid out of their wages. The remainder of the crew charged on this sheet will each be sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour, and the cost of their imprisonment is to be paid out of their wages."

THE SINKING OF THE SIR RICHARD AWDRY.

Shanghai Men All Safe.

The many friends of the men on board the s.s. Sir Richard Awdry, which was sunk by an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean, will be pleased to learn that they are safe. Capt. Heppell of Shanghai informs the N.C. Daily News that he has received the following telegram:—"Awdry personnel all safe. Kenrick."

The crew of the Awdry included a number of local Chinese.

Mr. Frank Smythe, the Commodore of the Club, in his yawl "Queen Bee," was present, together with many other yachting enthusiasts from all parts of the Colony.

The members enjoyed one of the best day's sports they have had in recent years, and the next event will be greatly looked forward to.

The results of the racing are as follows:—

O.Y.C. to Lei Chi Kok and from thence back to O.Y.C.—1st, "Gael," steered by Capt. A. Milroy; 2nd, "White Rose," steered by Mr. E. Ainslie.

Lei Chi Kok to North Fairway Buoy and return.—1st, "Gael," steered by Captain A. Milroy; 2nd, "Alice," steered by Mr. H. Pearman. The sloop "Dawn" would have taken the 2nd prize in both races had she not been steered by a non-member of the O.Y.C.

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THE GYMKHANA.

Good Sport at Happy Valley.

The final meeting in connection with the Gymkhana Club, postponed from the previous week, took place at the Racecourse on Saturday. There was not a large attendance, but the sport was decidedly good and some hot finishes were witnessed. By mining the Gymkhana Stakes, the Aldwych secured possession of the Gymkhana Cup for the Sir Paul Chater. Betting was brisk, and some good dividends were paid out. During the afternoon the band of the 74th Panchabis rendered a much-appreciated programme of music. The officials were as follows:—Patrons:—His Excellency Sir F. H. May, K.O.M.G.; His Excellency Major-General F. Ventris; Rear-Admiral R. H. Anstruther, R.N., O.M.G. Committee:—The Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club (ex-officio); the Hon. Mr. David Landale, Mr. D. M. Ross, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. G. K. Hall, Mr. H. J. Gedge, and Lieut.-Col. H. W. Lees. Judge:—Lieut.-Col. H. W. Lees. Handicapper:—Mr. D. M. Ross. Clerk of the Scales:—Mr. A. Charlton. Starter:—Mr. Paul M. Hodgson. Time-keeper:—Mr. M. S. Sassoon.

Gymkhana Stakes.—One mile. Mr. Sedgwick's Roman Chief, 152lb (Owner) 1. Mr. Horsford's Macintosh, 151lb (Mr. Knoll) 2. Mr. Moonraker's Maybey, 143lb (Mr. Seth) 3. Sir Paul's Aldwych, 156lb (Mr. Gegg) 0. Mr. Tierce's Dan Robin, 151lb (Mr. Boyd) 0.

Cash Sweep. Pari-Mutuel. 6, \$365.40 Winner \$18.50. 75, 104.40 1, 7.10. 81, 52.20 2, 6.00.

A hard race. Won by a neck, three-quarters of a length separating second and third. No time taken.

Five Furlongs Race.—Sir Paul's The Duke Dahlia, 152lb (Mr. Gegg) 1. Mr. Tricolor's Skelp, 152lb (Mr. Knoll) 2. Mr. Landale's Soldier, 155lb (Mr. Boyd) 3.

Mr. Kadoorie's Sixon Chief, 150lb (Mr. Forbes) 0. Mr. Tricolor's Bayonet, 155lb (Mr. Kremer) 0. Mr. F. A. Goss's Winning Hazard, 147lb (Owner) 0. Dr. Fitzwilliam's Cigwyn, 163lb (Mr. Duguid) 0.

Cash Sweep. Pari-Mutuel. 79, 494.55 Winner, 15.60. 38, 141.30 1, 5.90. 49, 70.65 2, 5.50. 49, 70.65 3, 7.30.

This was an easy win for Cigwyn, who got home with three lengths to spare. Four lengths separating second and third.

Time:—1 min. 22.25 secs. Polo Pony Scourry.—Mr. B. D. F. Beith's James Pigg, 168lb (Mr. Boyd) 1. Mr. N. D. S. Some Kid, 168lb (Mr. Knoll) 2. Capt. Carr's Beatoock, 169lb (Mr. Green) 3.

Mr. L. P. Goldney's Hedsbank, 168lb (Owner) 0. Mr. A. W. Forbes's Finks, 168lb (Owner) 0. Capt. Carr's Wincanton, 168lb (Owner) 0. Mr. C. C. Taylor's Corban, 174lb (Owner) 0. Mr. A. Chapman's Scottish Chief, 168lb (Owner) 0.

Cash Sweep. Pari-Mutuel. 57, \$817.40 Winner, 22.20. 194, 176.40 1, 6.20. 97, 88.20 2, 5.80. 97, 88.20 3, 8.00.

Knoll's mount won by two lengths in a well-ridden race; a length between second and third. No time taken.

Ocos Round Handicap:—Mr. D. Landale's Tinker, 155lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 1. Mr. Kadoorie's Baroda Chief, 158lb (Mr. Knoll) 2. Mr. Tierce's Dan Robin, 155lb (Mr. Boyd) 3. Mr. Tricolor's Skelp, 146lb (Mr. Kremer) 0.

Cash Sweep. Pari-Mutuel. 105, \$655.20 Winner, 9.90. 43, 187.20 1, 5.10. 70, 93.60 2, 5.10.

This was a good race, the Chief getting the verdict by half a length, a similar distance separating second and third. No time taken.

Ladies' Nomination Race.—Half mile Distance Handicap:—Mr. A. Chapman's Scottish Chief, Mrs. Chapman, 162lb (Owner) 1. Mr. Beith's James Pigg, Miss B. Jorrocks, 160lb (Mr. Boyd) 2. Mr. Goldney's Hedsbank, Miss E. Woodcock, 160lb (Owner) 3. Dr. Fitzwilliam's Cigwyn, Mrs. J. Glaister, 163lb (Duguid) 0. Mr. F. A. Goss's Winning Hazard, Mrs. T. E. Pearce, 160lb (Owner) 0. Mr. L. P. Goldney's Bon Mohr, Mrs. Robertson, 174lb (Fisher) 0.

Mr. A. W. Forbes's Buttercup, Miss Lammett, 160lb (Owner) 0. Mr. R. Barton's Sling, Mrs. N. J. Stabb, (Mr. Barto) 0. Capt. Carr's Beatoock, Mrs. Churhill, 160lb (Mr. Carr) 0. Mr. C. C. Taylor's Corban, Mrs. Currie, 168lb (Owner) 0. Sir Paul's The Duke Dahlia, Lady Chater, 165lb (Mr. Gegg) 0.

Cash Sweep. Pari-Mutuel. 175, 689.85 Winner, 276.00. 182, 197.10 1, 44.00. 42, 98.55 2, 9.10. 42, 98.55 3, 9.00.

A very hot finish. Scottish Chief snatched victory by a head, a neck separating second and third. One Mile and a Quarter.

Handicap:—Dr. Foreyth's Lorenzo, 152lb (Mr. Forbes) 1. Mr. Nemaze's Shabrang, 153lb (Mr. Seth) 2. Mr. Moonraker's Maybey, 155lb (Mr. Knoll) 3. Mr. Tricolor's Bayonet, 148lb (Mr. Kremer) 0. Mr. D. Landale's Tinker, 155lb (Mr. Boyd) 0.

Cash Sweep. Pari-Mutuel. 52, 803.25 Winner, 11.20. 73, 229.50 1, 6.40. 47, 114.75 2, 9.00.

Knoll cleverly handled his mount and won with great ease by six lengths. Four lengths behind Shabrang, Maybey was third.

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10.00 p.m. Honam. | 4.30 p.m. Fatshan.

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10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Honam.

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N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

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Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said		Katori Maru Capt. B. Kon T. 20,000 Kamo Maru Capt. Shimidzu T. 16,000	THURS., 2nd Dec., at noon. THURS., 16th Dec., at noon.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama		Aki Maru Capt. Nona T. 12,500 Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye T. 12,500	TUES., 30th Nov., at noon. TUES., 14th Dec., at noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane		Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	TUES., 14th Dec., at 4 p.m. FRI., 14th Dec., at 4 p.m.
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QALOUTTA via S'pore, Penang and Rangoon		Tosa Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,000	FRIDAY, 3rd Dec.
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BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo		Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki T. 8,000	FRIDAY, 26th Nov.
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SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe		Wakasa Maru Capt. Itsuno T. 12,500	THURSDAY, 25th Nov.
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SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		Hakata Maru Capt. Kawashima T. 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 24th Nov.
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NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama		Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	MON., 13th Dec., at 10 a.m.
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SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		Mishima Maru Capt. Wada T. 16,000	TUES., 30th Nov., at 10 a.m.
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Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.—
" " Return " 300.	" " Return " 825.—
" " 2nd Single " 400.	" " 2nd Single " 360.—
" " Return " 605.	" " Return " 550.—

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York	\$80.13.0
" " " " " "	Montreal \$60.3.0

To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single	\$25.
" " " " 1st Return	\$37.10/—

To Sydney, 1st Single	\$40.
" " 1st Return	\$72.

To Melbourne, 1st Single	\$41.
" " 1st Return	\$73.16/—

To Yokohama, 1st Return	\$150.
" " 2nd " " 90.	"
To Kobe, 1st Return	\$135.
" " 2nd " " 83.	"

Round-the-World, Yen 1,045.

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	23rd Nov. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	23rd Nov. at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Sungkiang	24th Nov. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	25th Nov. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	28th Nov. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	30th Nov. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Yingchow," and "Sungkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 34.

Hongkong 22nd November, 1915.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnight Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjiluwong x	BATAVIA	23rd Nov.	30th Nov.	SHAI
Tjimanoeck x	—	23rd Nov.	30th Nov.	JAVA

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Fetherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building. 15

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots (Cargo steamer)	30th November.
Shinyo Maru*	11,000 - 18 knots (Cargo steamer)	10th December.
Nippon Maru*	11,000 - 18 knots (Cargo steamer)	14th December.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots (Cargo steamer)	23rd December.
Kiyo Maru**	17,200 - 15 knots	28th December.
Persia Maru†	9,000 - 17 knots	8th January.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	15th January.
Dairen Maru*	8,000 - 14 knots	25th January.

* Cargo only.

† Via Manila Omitting Shanghai.

** Proceeding to South America Ports.

First Class to London	£27.10.	Return (6 months)	£130.
First Class to New York	£260.	"	£26.10.
" " San Francisco	£45.	"	£26.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALAJO, QUITQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANSANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Kiyo Maru	17,200 - 15 knots	8th January.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	27th Nov.	28th Nov. 10 a.m.
St. Albans	18th Dec.	14th Dec. 11 a.m.
Empire	7th Jan.	3rd Jan. "
Eastern	7th Jan.	3rd Jan. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailan	J. B. Thomson	TUES., 23rd Nov. at 2 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	FRI., 26th Nov. at 2 p.m.
Hailching	W. O. Passmore	TUES., 30th Nov. at 2 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lappack & Co.

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Japanese Steamers for American Line.
The Masuda-Gumi Kaisha of Yokohama, has chartered the Keishin Maru, 6,900 tons, belonging to the Tatsuna Steamship Company, for a period of six months, and the Saikai Maru, 6,000 tons, owned privately, for three months. The charterage for both vessels was twelve and sixpence per ton per month. They will be placed on the American line.—Shipping and Engineering.

New J. C. J. L. Boat.
The Java-China-Japan Line, of Amsterdam, has given an order to the Fycoord Shipbuilding and Machinery Works, of Rotterdam, for the building of a steamer of the Teijalak type, the chief dimensions of which will be 420 ft. by 64 ft. by 30 ft. She will have a cargo capacity of 7,850 tons. There will be limited accommodation for passengers. The triple-expansion engine will give a speed of 11 3/4 knots.

Chinwangtao Shipping.
The total number of steamers entered and cleared at Chinwangtao for the quarter ended June 30, 1915 was 209 steamers of 325,400 tons being a decrease of fifty-nine steamers and 134,661 tons from the same quarter of the year before. Of the total, 40.9 per cent. were British against 23.2 per cent. the year before, 38.4 per cent. Japanese against 50.2 per cent., 5.4 per cent. Chinese against 4.0 per cent., and 1.1 per cent. American against 7.9 the year before.

Shanghai's Dock Facilities and Charges.
The United States Vice Consul at Shanghai reports that the dry docking facilities at Shanghai appear to be quite ample to accommodate the vessels entering this port. The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co. and the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works (Ltd.), in addition to maintaining dry docks, are also prepared to undertake any kind of marine construction or repair work. On account of the narrowness of Shanghai's upper harbour and the lack of proper wharfage space the great majority of vessels calling at this port anchor in the stream at Woosung, which is about an hour's ride by steam tender from Shanghai. Tonnage dues are levied every four months. These entitle a steamer to call at any port in China without further payment. The rate for vessels under 150 tons register about \$0.06 gold per ton and for over 150 tons register about \$0.24 gold per ton. Pilots are not compulsory. All wharves are privately owned. Vessels carrying mixed Chinese and or Japanese cargoes are charged approximately \$0.17 gold per foot; vessels under 300 feet, carrying only coal, \$0.36 United States gold; and vessels over 300 feet are charged at the rate of \$0.18 per foot. Over-sea steamers with home cargoes charged \$0.10 per foot; lorchaes (native-rigged sailing craft), \$18. Vessels from foreign ports remaining at wharves for more than five days will incur an extra charge of \$28 United States gold for the first day and \$35 for each succeeding day or part thereof. Coasting vessels remaining at the wharf for more than three days will incur an extra charge of \$17 for the first and \$28 for each succeeding day or part thereof. Vessels wishing to make use of the head and stern moorings (privately owned) may arrange to do so at a cost of \$14 for the first three days or part thereof and \$2.75 for each succeeding day or part thereof. The average stevedoring charges for vessels loading and unloading outside the red buoy at Woosung are about \$0.15 per ton. The lighterage charges from Woosung to Shanghai are approximately \$0.40 per ton. In addition to these charges there are wharfage expenses on cargo loaded, depending on the size and weight of packages, which range from \$0.03 per package upward. Shanghai is considered the most important transshipping point in the Orient for cargo moving to and from America and Europe, and, during normal times, cargo space has proved sufficient for the needs of this trade. Since the outbreak of the present war importers and exporters have been seriously inconvenienced by the withdrawal of many merchant vessels from service.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
S'PORE, Pang & Calcutta	Kutsang	Mon., 22nd Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yusang	Tues., 23rd Nov. at 3 p.m.
Kobe & Moji	Yatsing	Tues., 23rd Nov. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & Calcutta	Suisang	Wed., 24th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Thur., 25th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Fri., 26th Nov. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 27th Nov. at 3 p.m.
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Sun., 28th Nov. at 8 a.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kwongsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Passengers have superior accommodation for First-class. Passengers are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dainy, Weihaiwei. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Tawao, Uakan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage.

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.



R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. Subject to change without Notice.

HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure.
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TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates. For Freight and Passage, apply to

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Telephone No. 215. Agents.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.).

The s.s. "VAN SPILBERGEN."

By this steamer a fourweekly service is maintained between HONGKONG and BELAWAN DELI (MEDAN) via SWATOW. Next departure from Hongkong on or about 28th November 1915.

The s.s. "S JACOB."

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG and SINGAPORE via AMOY and SWATOW.

Next departure from Hongkong on or about 7th December 1915.

These vessels have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.
Agents.

Yok Building Tel. 1574 & 1575.
Hongkong, 22nd November 1915.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
L'don S'pore, via Pang, O'bo, & London & Glasgow	Nagoya	P. & O.	21 Nov.
Marseilles via Ports	C. of Bombay	B. L. L.	24 Nov.
London & M'les, via S'pore etc.	V.D.L. Clotat	M. M.	27 Nov.
London & Bombay	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	2 Dec.
London and Hull	Sardinia	P. & O.	4 Dec.
	Kioto	B. L. L.	18 Dec.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Via B.C. & S'w via K'lung & Victoria & Tacoma via S'hai etc.	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	30 Nov.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Vancouver and Seattle	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	30 Nov.
Boston & N. Y. via Suez Canal	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	30 Nov.
Vancouver	Kosin M.	J. M. Co.	1 Dec.
Vancouver	Inverclyde	J. M. Co.	1 Dec.
San F'co via Manila & Japan & Vancouver & Seattle	Montezale	C. P. L.	1 Dec.
San F'co via M'la & Japan & San F'co via S'hai & Japan & San Francisco	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	10 Dec.
San Francisco	Faifuku M.	J. M. Co.	10 Dec.
San Francisco	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	14 Dec.
San Francisco	Persia	P. M. Co.	4 Jan.
San Francisco	Arakan	J.C.J. L.	9 Jan.
San Francisco	Tjisondari	J.C.J. L.	9 Feb.
San Francisco	Karimoen	J.C.J. L.	9 Mar.
San Francisco	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	9 Apr.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenharn	G. L. Co.	28 Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	A. O. L.	11 Dec.
Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	14 Dec.
Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	3 Jan.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nantun	P. & O.	23 Nov.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	23 Nov.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	23 Nov.
Shanghai	Yusang	J. M. Co.	24 Nov.
Kobe & Moji	Yatsing	J. M. Co.	24 Nov.
S'pore, Penang & Calcutta	Suisang	J. M. Co.	25 Nov.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	25 Nov.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	26 Nov.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama	Kashmir	P. & O.	27 Nov.
Anping, Tokao via S'tow & Amoy	Sosho M.	O. S. K.	24 Nov.
Shanghai	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	25 Nov.
Shanghai	Tjisondari	J.C.J. L.	4 Dec.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	4 Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Athos	M. M.	13 Dec.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13 Dec.
Mauritius and South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25 Jan.
Shanghai	Tjinapas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE.

The s.s. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN."

will be despatched from Hongkong at noon on
Wednesday 1st December,
FOR VANCOUVER via USUAL PORTS OF CALL.
For passage fares, freight rates etc., please apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK,
Gen'l. Traffic Agent,
Hongkong.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE.

The s.s. "MONTEAGLE."

will be despatched from Hongkong at noon on
Wednesday 8th December,
FOR VANCOUVER via USUAL PORTS OF CALL.
For Passage fares, freight rates, etc., please apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK,
Gen'l. Traffic Agent,
Hongkong.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will next leave Hongkong on March 10, 1916.

The T. K. K. s.s. SHINYO MARU sailed for San Francisco on the 15th October at noon. This vessel will next leave Hongkong for San Francisco via usual ports of call on Tuesday the 28th Dec. at noon.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. TAIYUAN left Sydney for Hongkong, via usual Australian and Philippine Ports, on the 10th instant and may be expected to arrive on or about 6th December.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Suisang, Br. s.s. 1776, H. Simpson, 9th Nov.—Sourabaya, 26th October, Sugar—J. M. & Co.	Changsha, Br. s.s. 1463, F. C. Gambrell, 9th inst.—Melbourne, Gen.—B. & S.	Breconian, Br. s.s. 2577, Williams, 9th Nov. Madras, 1st November. Coal—Admiralty.	Namur, Br. s.s. 4183, A. Collyer, 11th inst.—London, 2nd inst. Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.	Harmattan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1857, S. Iwagawa, 12th inst.—Hongkong, 9th inst. Coal—M.B.K.	Prometheus, Nov. s.s. 1024, 12th inst.—Bangkok, 4th inst. Rice—Chinese.	Paoting, Br. s.s. 1073, F. M. Dillon, 12th inst.—Tientsin, Gen.—B. & S.	Shinkoku Maru, Jap. s.s. 3100, E. Kuohiki, 14th inst.—Moji, 10th inst. Gen.—O.S.K.	Montezale, Br. s.s. 3033, A. J. Halley, 14th inst.—Shanghai, 11th inst. Gen.—P. & O.	Asia Maru, Jap. s.s. 1482, Y. Nishi, 14th inst.—Dairen, 8th inst. Beans—M.B.K.	Inverio, Br. s.s. 3113, A. Wallace, 15th inst.—Manila, Gen.—B. L.	Halohing, Br. s.s. 1257, W. C. Pasamora, 17th Nov.—Swatow, 16th Nov. Gen.—D. L. & Co.	Keljo Maru, Jap. s.s. 614, Imaldumi, 17th inst.—Hollow, 15th inst. Gen.—O.S.	Yjisondari, Dut. s.s. 5019, J. N. Bouman, 17th Nov.—Samarang, 9th inst. Gen.—J.C.J. L.	Hanoi, Fr. s.s. 739, Morvan, 19th inst.—Hollow, 18th inst. Gen.—A. R. Marry.	Middleham Castle, Br. s.s. 2899, F. Griffiths, 18th inst.—Manila, 15th inst. Gen.—D. & Co.	Wimbleton, Br. s.s. 2436, John Cantell, 18th inst.—Chingwan, 12th inst. Coal—D. & Co.	Chungking, Br. s.s. 1311, E. Monkovan, 18th inst.—Swatow, 17th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	Kild, Nor. s.s. 910, Melrose, 18th inst.—Saigon, 11th inst. Rice—T. & Co.	Hong Wan I, Br. s.s. 2030, G. Kinghorn, 18th inst.—Singapore, 12th inst. Gen.—Chinese.	Kanchow, Br. s.s. 1232, Rus Lewis, 19th inst.—Bangkok, 8th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	Mausang, Br. s.s. 1463, G. H. Alcock, 19th inst.—Sandakan, 13th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Glaucus, Br. s.s. 3368, T. W. Hanny, 19th inst.—Liverpool, Gen.—Order.	Tjikind, Dut. s.s. W. H. Lap, 20th inst.—Kobe, 17th inst. Gen.—J.C.J. L.	Daiten Maru, Jap. s.s. Ogawa, 19th inst.—Singapore, 10th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1195, J. Doyle, 19th inst.—Port Pasval, 16th inst. Lime Stone—S. T. & Co.	Yatsing, Br. s.s. 1494, B. J. Anderson, 20th inst.—Singapore, 15th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
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Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Findon, Haddock, Kippers &c.,
ALEXANDRA CAFÉ.

TO SAIL

FOR VANCOUVER & SEATTLE.

The s.s. "KAIFUKU MARU."

about the 10th December.

For freight and particulars apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th Nov., 1915.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON & GLASGOW	City of Bombay	24th November.
LONDON & HULL	Kioto	18th December.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

or to REISS & Co. Canton.
Hongkong, 27th Oct. 1915.

JAVA-PACIFIC LYN.

Regular Monthly Service between
JAVA, MAKASSAR, MANILA, HONGKONG
AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Sailing Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	From	Expected	Will Leave	For
Arakan	JAVA	7th Jan., 1916	9th Jan., 1916.	San F'isco.
Tjisondari	JAVA	7th Feb., "	9th Feb., "	do
Karimoen	JAVA	7th Mar., "	9th Mar., "	do
Tjikembang	JAVA	7th Apr., "	9th Apr., "	do

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all Common Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.
Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Building

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ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS—			
Slip No.	Length	Breadth	Depth
1	100	20	10
2	100	20	10
3	100	20	10
4	100	20	10
5	100	20	10
6	100	20	10
7	100	20	10
8	100	20	10
9	100	20	10
10	100	20	10

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.E.E. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1915

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

IN THE CAMEROONS.

THE CASUALTIES.

November 21, 11.00 p.m.

The fighting for possession of the Banyu Mountain was at close quarters throughout.

The enemy used dynamite bombs and had prepared to hold the mountain until the end of the war, but during a thunderstorm on the night of the 5th inst. they broke and scattered. The pursuit continued.

The enemy garrison consisted of 23 Europeans and 200 rank and file. They lost one European killed, one wounded and nine captured. About thirty of the rank and file, a machine gun, stores and much material were captured.

Two British officers were killed and two wounded, while a sergeant was killed and fifty men wounded.

The Deputy Governor General of Nigeria reports that the splendid exhibition of endurance and bravery shown by the Nigerian troops was a brilliant feat of which Nigeria should justly be proud.

ITALY AND THE ALLIES.

SIGNOR ORLANDO AND THE POPE.

November 21, 11.30 p.m.

Signor Orlando in his speech at Palermo concluded by comparing the Pope's position in previous wars with the present preservation of all his Holiness' rights, liberty, security and prestige as Sovereign of the spiritual sphere.

Italy, he added, had engaged with her enemy in the recognised ordeal of war, but the latter's inexcusable crimes in sinking innocent ships had brought hate and vengeance into the fight, which would be waged to the last drop of blood and the last centesimo.

FROM THE PULPIT.

Humiliation.

Notes of a sermon preached by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at the Union Church yesterday morning:—

Text: Jas. 4/10. "Humble yourselves in the sight of God, and He will lift you up."

The verse concludes the well-known section beginning, "Whence came wars and fightings among you? Come they not hence, even of your lusts, that war in your members? Ye lust and have not: ye kill, and desire to have and cannot obtain: ye fight and war, yet ye have not, because ye ask not."

It is a rugged picture of the unregenerate life of man. Yet can we say it goes beyond the mark? Life we are told has been shown by science to be based on strife, a competitive struggle, first for existence, later for advantage. Beneath the surface of polite society strife and envy rage, the manifestation of a proud and selfish spirit, never content, but always impelling to further like efforts under the inveterate delusion that a man's life does consist in the abundance of the things which he possesses.

Such is too much the way of the world. Christians who fall in with it are unfaithful to the covenant under which we are taught to ask humbly for daily bread, fighting and warring to get, to keep, to become masters of wealth and have its powers and pleasures at command. This the Apostle seems to have in mind in saying, "Ye have not because ye ask not." As if he would say "You are not content to be God's humble, trustful children, and to look for their modest portion. You must needs claim friendship with the world, which is enmity against God, and engages you in unworthy striving, contrary to His judgment of what is good." He further shows that this poisonous spirit will corrupt the very springs of piety. "Ye ask amiss, that ye may spend it upon your pleasures," and that is why you do not receive. If self reigns in our conception of

prayer will just be that of a means of getting what we want. God has to teach secular-minded men that He is not to be made a means to their ends. The powers which prayer sets free cannot be co-ordinated with the motives under which men fight and war in pursuit of their ambitions. Unsanctified hearts want to use God, and when they find He is not to be used they give Him up. God wants to sanctify hearts so that He may use them, and though He be rejected He does not give them up, so long as any possibility remains of winning them. People who are habitually prayerless will fly to God in times of extremity, and if the boon they insist on is denied they say they will pray no more. On these terms men cannot but ask amiss. Self is at the bottom of their asking. Their praying is an attempt to make God their partner in a plan of life which has no reference to God at all beyond the hope that He will further it. The first and greatest commandment is that we love the Lord our God with all the soul and strength and mind. Could anything be more remote from the ordinary motives which make the world go round? The root error which besets men under every form of religion is that we do not want to love God, we want to use Him. That is the way of our unsanctified hearts, and it is the cause of the hold many have on God being so slight, so easily shaken. God "giveth grace unto the humble, but the proud He knoweth afar off," but how can our hearts be humble if they are set upon seeking their own, how can man or woman live near to God if the main effort of life is just to get all out of it which it can be made to yield, rather than to put the most into it that we are capable of? "Learn of Me," says the Lord Christ, "for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find rest unto your souls." But we do not like to humble ourselves. Our pride is the very last thing we will let go. It lies entrenched in the innermost citadel of our hearts and holds the key against all comers, though one of them be the Spirit of God Himself. A great many men and women are secretly

swore that they are on the wrong track. They have done their utmost to get the most out of life, and begin to find that it is very little. They are not contented, not at ease, but instead of recognising in their lack of peace the goodness of God leading them to repentance they try to quicken the pace along the old path. The mainspring of life is at fault, and they suspect it, but their pride will not let them admit it to themselves, and fear of what people would say prevents their making any real alteration in their mistaken way of life. So the fight goes on, the old futile striving, with the weapons and armour of this world, for such prizes as this world can offer, and human souls, intended to know God and love Him and be happy in Him drift farther away into alienation and misunderstanding, towards the outer darkness of being "without hope and without God in the world." "Turn ye, turn ye, from your way; why will ye die, O house of Israel," saith the Lord. It is hard to kick against the goads; humble yourselves in the sight of God, and He will lift you up, for His hand is not shortened that it cannot save. We do not like to humble ourselves, even in the sight of God, at any rate in our hearts, whatever our confessions in words. As a nation we British people have refused to do so despite the solemnity of passing history and the chastening which has already been poured upon us. Unfortunately the enemy has provided us with but too much plausible excuse for disclaiming all responsibility for the calamities which have come upon the world. We are at war with a nation whose rulers and leaders at any rate have absorbed the doctrine that life is based fundamentally upon strife, and nations therefore have a right to whatever they can seize. Its religion also has been corrupted under this foul illusion. There is much talk of God, but not the God of the New Testament, whatever He is, a God Who is said to have specially gifted Germany with the treacherous airship and the poisoning gas. This is all fearful to contemplate; We do well to repudiate it, and we are bound to fight it with all our strength. But it may be that the enemy has done us more harm by putting himself so openly in the wrong than by all his craft and force. A heat of indignation against others, however justified, is not a good atmosphere for the bringing forth of repentance. Still has not God lessons for us through the war, deeper than the lesson that we must be better prepared for the next one? We have sins as a people and as persons, and we have not forsaken them. Assured that our course in the main is just we are blind to the teachings of history and the Bible that God has a controversy with nations on which He suffers such calamities to fall. We have been told by many voices that the war is going to bring great changes for the better, in character, in morals, in revival of religion. "I pray," said the preacher, "it may be so, but I cannot see signs that as yet it is so, nor avert the anxious wonder how much more of loss and disappointment we shall have to endure before the secular, undevout spirit is driven out of us, and we truly learn, not certainly to bend or break before man, but to humble ourselves in the sight of God." The battle of personal life is in many things like the battle of nations. In both we are proved to be more distressed about our sufferings than our sins, about our delay in achieving victory than our drift away from God. If God passes us through the fire it is that He may purge away all that dross, and give us a cleansed heart which is more concerned to be worthy of victory than even to attain it. That is how He lifts up the heart which is humbled before Him.

COMPANY MEETING.

Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd.

(VERBATIM.)

A meeting of the members of the above Company was held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd., to-day at 12 o'clock, noon. Mr. C. Bernard Brown (Liquidator) presided, and those also present were the Hon. Mr. David Landale, and Mr. Ho Fook (directors) and Messrs. W. H. Humphreys, H. C. Sandford, D. W. Craddock, D. B. F. Beith, Benjamin Fots, Woodhead, and Parry (shareholders).

The Chairman and Liquidator said:—Gentlemen, as it is now past the hour for which the meeting is called, I will proceed to read the notice convening the meeting.

Having read the notice, the Chairman said:—

This meeting is called in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company by which the Liquidator is empowered, with the sanction of an extraordinary Resolution, to divide among the members any part of the assets of the Company. The meeting will also serve the purpose of complying with the provisions of the Companies Ordinance requiring a Liquidator, in the event of the winding-up of a Company continuing for more than one year, to summon a general meeting of the members to lay before them an account of his acts and dealings.

It will be remembered that when the Company went into liquidation in May, 1914, the liquidator was authorised to enter into agreements for the disposal of the assets to two new Companies, when incorporated. The first agreement was for the transfer of the land and buildings to a Company to be called "the Sankapoo Real Estate, Ltd., in exchange for shares in that Company, while the other was for the sale of the machinery to the Yangtseppoo Cotton Mill, Ltd., in exchange for shares in that Company.

Fortunately, it was not found necessary to proceed with the first of these schemes, as on 24th June, 1914, the sale of the land and buildings was effected for the sum of \$400,000. According to the agreement for sale, the purchase was to be completed within six months of possession being taken. The last consignment of machinery was shipped in March of this year, and the land and buildings were then entirely handed over to the purchasers, who duly paid the purchase money on 30th September, 1914.

In the circular announcing the sale of the land buildings, the ultimate cash return was estimated at \$2 per share. At that time it was hoped that it would be possible to run the mill profitably with a part of the machinery while the remainder was being transferred to Shanghai.

However, the abnormally bad conditions of trade existing in the Autumn of last year, together with the scarcity of native labour, made it imperative to close down the mill altogether on 31st October, 1914. This fact, combined with the failure of local yarn dealers to fulfil their contracts, the loss on the subsequent re-sale of the yarn at a lower price, and the interest running on undelivered stocks, put an end to all hopes that the cash return would come up to the estimated amount. The General Managers, at my request, continued their functions in the matter of attending to the shipment of the machinery and such running of the mill and disposal of accounts as was necessary.

My principal duty as Liquidator of the Company was to obtain for members an allotment of shares in the Yangtseppoo Cotton Mill, Ltd., equivalent in number to their

holdings in the Hongkong Company. The Yangtseppoo Cotton Mill, Ltd., was incorporated on 15th September, 1914, and on 26th October the agreement between the two Companies for the sale of the machinery was duly executed. Notice of the sale was sent to every shareholder together with a form of claim to an allotment of shares in the new Company. I compiled lists of members who sent in their claims and forwarded the lists to Shanghai from time to time. Great difficulty was experienced in ascertaining the whereabouts of certain scrip, but eventually applications were received from the holders of 122,141 shares, all of whom obtained a corresponding allotment of shares in the new Company. This left a balance of 2,859 shares the holders of which I was unable to trace.

In accordance with the powers given me in clause 7 of the above mentioned agreement, I sold the corresponding number of shares in the Yangtseppoo Cotton Mill, Ltd., at an average net price of approximately \$5.50 per share. The proceeds, amounting to \$24,370.00, were paid into a separate account with the Hongkong Bank, and the cash return on the 2,859 shares will be paid into the same account.

Claims have already been made in respect of certain of these shares and the disposal of the ultimate balance, when these claims have been dealt with and all charges debited, will form the subject of an application to the Court.

All stocks of yarn have now been disposed of though final payment in respect of sales will not be received until next January.

I hope to hold the final meeting of the Company early next year and to submit a resolution sanctioning a final return of capital which I estimate at only a few cents. At that meeting full accounts will be placed before the members.

I should like to point out to shareholders that, while the cash return may be disappointing, owing to the extremely adverse conditions of trade during the period covered by the liquidation, yet the Chairman's forecast in April, 1914, that "You will have a more valuable cotton mill share in course of time than the one you at present hold" has proved very correct. I will now ask you to propose and second the Resolution before you and after this has been done the matter will be open for discussion.

The Hon. Mr. David Landale said:—Gentlemen, I beg to propose "That an interim return be made to the Liquidator of One Hongkong Dollar per share to the persons who are registered as Members of the Company on the 15th day of November, 1915, be and the same hereby be sanctioned."

Mr. H. C. Sandford:—I beg to second the resolution.

The Chairman:—The matter is now open for discussion, and I shall be pleased to answer any questions that may be put to me. There being no questions, I will put the resolution to the meeting. Will those in favour kindly signify? To the contrary? The resolution is carried. That concludes the business of the meeting, gentlemen, and I thank you for your attendance. Notices of warrants for the return of capital will be issued to-day and posted to-morrow.

King Nicholas Leading his Army.

Rome, September 27.—The Tribune publishes a telegram from Constantinople which states that the Montenegrins, led by the King, have assumed a violent offensive against the Austrians, occupying important positions. The battle was still raging when the message left.

THE JAPANESE CORONATION.

IMPRESSIVE SCENES.

SOLEMN CEREMONY AT KYOTO.

Kyoto has been the capital of Japan for eleven hundred years, and in that period only once has an Emperor performed the coronation ceremonies elsewhere writes a correspondent of the N.Y. Daily News. For special political reasons the coronation of the late Emperor Meiji was unostentatiously conducted at Tokio. But to-day Japan is strong and healthy, and there is nothing to prevent the observation of all the ancient customs at the place where they have been slowly evolved throughout the centuries. Prodigious preparations have been made to celebrate the occasion in the most magnificent style and in the exact manner of the past.

Unhappily it is not possible to describe the ceremonies with the conviction based on knowledge. The laws of Japan on the subject are immutable, and only those born in the purple, those enrolled, those high in the service of the country, and those possessing diplomatic credentials, have the entry to functions so important. Only a handful of foreigners saw the morning ceremonies on Coronation Day, the Ambassadors and their ladies, and none others. And even they saw only the mise en scene, and not the acts of the principal performers, because the shrine where they took place was so small, and so shrouded from the gaze of ordinary mortals, that seeing was impossible.

But we know from those who were permitted to inspect the arrangements beforehand, and from the descriptions published officially, how things looked and what happened. Imagine a great paved courtyard of the kind characteristic of China, but without the massive buildings that overlook a Chinese courtyard. At one end of the courtyard there is a small temple of plain white wood, quite new. Facing it, on either side, are low erections of plain deal, covering seats for the accommodation of the high ones permitted to be present. It is all perfectly simple. But the small shrine or sanctuary is constructed of fine wood, and the ends of the beams are clamped with gold, and curtains of richest silk conceal the interior. There is abundance of colour throughout the courtyard, for there are rows of flags, and figures dressed in vivid colours, wearing swords, carrying bow and arrows and halberds and shields, after the manner of the warriors of old Japan.

Into this courtyard stream the nobles of Japan; the Ministers of State, the Generals and the Admirals, and the Ambassadors in uniform. For the first time in the history of Japan women are allowed to witness these solemn proceedings. While seats are being taken the Emperor, attended by the Princes of the Blood, and the high Court officials, is going through a ceremony of ablution, all being in the costume prescribed by ancient usage. This ceremony over, all retire to change into another set of archaic costumes, and then enter the courtyard and take up their appointed places.

Then amid the beating of gongs and drums the doors of the sanctuary are solemnly opened. During the playing of ritual music divine oblation is offered on trays and small stands, and a ritual prayer is recited by the Grand Master. The Emperor then arises and advances in stately fashion and seats himself within the sanctuary, the Divine Sword and Jewel being reverently placed on a table before him. Finally the Emperor makes deep obeisance, and then the Imperial Report to his Ancestors, announcing his assumption of the

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., at the Marine Court, this morning, P.O.J. Hagg charged Ohung Kwai, boatmaster, with unlawfully anchoring his junk in a prohibited place, (the Cable Reserve), on the 22nd inst. A fine of \$5 was imposed.

A. Wallace, master of the s.s. Inveric, charged "Ni York" and Ah Sing, seamen, s.s. Inveric, with unlawfully combining to disobey orders and refuse duty, thereby impeding the navigation of the ship, while in New York harbour on the 10th August. Defendants were sent to gaol for 14 days with hard labour.

UP TO THE MINUTE.

Closing Prices:—
Langkats.—Tls. 30, buyers.
Ewos.—Tls. 170 buyers.
Shanghai Cottons.—Tls. 30, buyers.
Shanghai Docks.—Tls. 68, buyers.
Cements.—\$10, sellers.
Douglas.—\$86, sellers.
Wharves.—\$76, buyers.

R.H.K.V.C. Ladies Day.
On Saturday, December 11 the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club propose to hold a "Ladies' Day". There will be both yachting and rowing races, the latter being Ladies Double Sculls and Scratch Fours with Lady Coxswains.

Divine Treasures and his assumption of Imperial authority. The scene closes with bell-ringing by priestesses, and the retirement of the Emperor amid the obeisances of the assemblage. As the door of the sanctuary closes ritual music and singing bursts forth, and drums and gongs are solemnly beaten. Thus closes that part of the ceremonies which corresponds to the religious element in Coronations in Western states.

In the afternoon the ceremonies are of a temporal character. The assemblage is enlarged, the Ambassadors are attended by a few of their staffs and many more high Japanese personages are present. The scene is another huge courtyard, faced by a magnificent Ceremonial Hall, with curving Chinese roof of old brown thatch, exquisitely picturesque in contrast with the brilliant colour below. The on-lookers stand under a canopy projecting from the walls that form the courtyard. In the middle is a great open space, occupied only by a guard and rows of flags.

When music breaks forth the curtains in front of the great Hall are drawn aside and the Emperor is revealed seated on a throne. His task is simple, for it is no more than to read an Imperial Rescript announcing to his people, and to the world in general, what he had solemnly reported to the shades of his ancestors in the morning. The document is couched in lofty language, and refers to the Divine origin of the Empire, and to the unbroken line of its rulers down to modern times when "the Empire has developed a character without equal on earth."

The reading completed, the aged Premier, Count Okuma, much hampered by his wooden leg, bravely tramps up the whole length of the open space, and laboriously but successfully climbs the steps and makes obeisance before his Monarch. He then, in his capacity as out-reading the people, reads a reply to the Emperor's rescript, and descends to the middle of the steps, where he loudly shouts, three times, "The whole country waits for by day and night on the great virtues of the Emperor, every citizen which provinces give to Japan, every throat harks into exaltation of the Emperor."

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1916.

CHINA COMPANIES.

NEW ORDER-IN-COUNCIL.

TO COME INTO FORCE ON FIRST OF NEXT YEAR.

The following is understood to be the text of the China (Companies) Order-in-Council which will come into force along with the complementary Hongkong Ordinance on January 1, 1917:—

Whereas by Treaty, usage, suzerainty, and other lawful means, His Majesty the King has jurisdiction in China; and

Whereas it is desirable to make further provision, with reference to the exercise of jurisdiction over British Companies carrying on business within the limits of this Order.

Now, therefore, His Majesty by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," or otherwise, in His Majesty vested is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order may be cited as "The China (Companies) Order-in-Council, 1916," and shall be read as one with the "China Order, 1904" (hereinafter called the "Principal Order"), and with any Order amending the same.

2. In this Order—
"The Ordinance" means "The Companies Ordinance 1911 of the Colony of Hongkong," and includes any Ordinance amending or substituted for the same.

"The Life Insurance Companies Ordinance" means the Life Insurance Companies Ordinance, 1907, of the Colony of Hongkong, and includes any Ordinance amending or substituted for the same.

"China Company" means a company limited by shares or by guarantee incorporated under the Ordinance and the operations of which are directed and controlled from some place within the limits of this Order.

"Hongkong China Company" means a company incorporated under the Ordinance which carries on some part of its business within the limits of this Order and the operations of which are directed and controlled from some place in Hongkong.

"British Company" means a company incorporated in the United Kingdom, or in a British possession, and includes a China Company and a Hongkong China Company.

3. (1) The Consul General at Shanghai, including any person acting for such Consul General, shall be Registrar of Companies at Shanghai.

(2) All acts done within the limits of this Order in pursuance of the provisions of the Ordinance or of the Life Insurance Companies Ordinance by, to, with or before the Registrar of Companies at Shanghai shall, subject to the provisions of this Order, be of the same force and validity as if they had been done by, to, with or before the Registrar of Companies in Hongkong.

(3) The Registrar of Companies at Shanghai shall be entitled to initiate such proceedings in the Court as he may think necessary to enforce compliance with the provisions of this Order on the part of British Companies in Hongkong.

4. The Judge may by Rule of Court confer upon Provincial Courts jurisdiction in matters dealt with in the Ordinance, and may specify in such rules the Courts by which, and the classes of cases in which, such jurisdiction shall be exercised, but subject thereto the jurisdiction conferred by the Ordinance upon any Court shall within the limits of this Order be exercised by the Supreme Court.

5. In all matters relating to a Hongkong China Company the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and of the Supreme Court of Hongkong shall be concurrent, and the said two Courts shall in all respects be auxiliary to each other.

6. Where any proceedings relating to a Hongkong China Company, or for the winding up of any such Company, are commenced in the Supreme Court, and it appears that the principal part of such company's business is carried on within the limits of Hongkong or that for any other reason such proceedings might more conveniently be carried on at Hongkong, the Supreme Court may, of its own motion, or on the application of any party, make an order transferring the proceedings to the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

7. The Supreme Court shall enforce within the limits of this Order any order or decree made by the Supreme Court of Hongkong in the course of any proceedings relating to a Hongkong China Company, or for the winding up of any such Company.

8. (1) The majority of the directors of a China Company shall be British subjects resident within the limits of this Order.

(2) If at any time the proportion of directors who are British subjects resident within the limits of this Order falls to or below one-half, it shall be the duty of the directors and also of the shareholders of the company to take within thirty days, or such further period as the Court may allow, all necessary steps for the appointment of such numbers of directors who are British subjects resident within the limits of this Order as may be necessary to comply with the provisions of this article.

(3) If default is made in compliance with this article the company shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for every day during which the default continues, and every director and every manager of the company who knowingly authorizes or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

(4) Failure to comply with the provisions of this article shall be a ground upon which an order for winding up the company may be made by the Court.

9. No person other than a British subject shall be entitled to act as the auditor of a China Company. The appointment of any such person as the auditor of a China Company shall be void, and any certificate or other document given, or act done, by any person who is not a British subject purporting to act as auditor of a China Company shall not be held to comply with any requirements of the Ordinance.

10. No person other than a British subject shall be appointed to act within the limits of the Order as liquidator of a British Company or as receiver or manager on behalf of the debenture-holders of the property of a British Company except with the sanction of the Court.

11. (1) All documents and other written information which a company is required by the Ordinance to file with the Registrar of Companies shall in the case of a Hongkong China Company, be filed with the Registrar of Companies at Shanghai, and a copy of all such documents and other written information shall, in the case of a Hongkong China Company, be filed with the Registrar of Companies at Shanghai.

(2) If any company to which this article applies fails to comply with its provisions, the company and every officer and agent of the company who is knowingly a party to the default shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for every day during which such default has continued.

12. The registered office of a China Company shall be situated within the limits of this Order.

13. (1) No shares shall be issued by a China Company except either as fully paid up shares or upon the term that the said shares be paid up in full within a specified period not exceeding three months after allotment.

(2) Shares issued by a China Company otherwise than as fully paid up shares shall be deemed to be issued upon the condition that if not paid for in full before the expiration of one week from the date upon which the final payment was due, they shall be forfeited by the directors, and it shall be the duty of the directors at the expiration of that period to forfeit the said shares. Notice of the forfeiture of any such shares shall forthwith be given to the registered holder.

Any shares so forfeited shall be deemed to be the property of the company, and the directors may sell, real or otherwise, dispose of the same in such manner as they think fit. Certificates or other documents of title relating to shares forfeited under this article shall be returned to the Company.

(3) Within one month of the expiration of the time allowed for the completion of the payment of all sums due upon the shares, the secretary of the company shall forward to the Registrar of Companies at Shanghai a return signed by the auditor of the Company giving particulars of the shares issued, of the amounts paid thereon, of the shares in respect of which default has been made in payment of sums due, and of the shares forfeited.

(4) If shares are issued by a China Company on terms which fail to comply with the provisions of this article, or if other default is made in complying therewith, the Company, and every director, manager, secretary, and other officer, who is knowingly a party to such issue or default, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$500 for every day during which such offence continues.

(5) Where on application made it is established to the satisfaction of the Court that there has been a failure to comply with the provisions of this article through inadvertence or accidental miscalculation or from some other reasonable cause, and not from any want of good faith the Court may, if under all the circumstances it considers it just so to do, give relief from any forfeiture or penalty which has been incurred by the applicant, or to which he is or may be, liable upon such terms as it may think fit.

(6) The provisions of this article shall only apply to shares issued by a China Company after the date when this Order comes into effect.

14. (1) No China Company limited by guarantee shall be allowed to operate in China without the consent of the Minister.

(2) As a condition of this consent the Minister may require that no person other than a British subject shall be a member of the company or that any member of the company who is not a British subject shall deposit in Court or give security for or conform to such arrangement as the Minister shall think fit, for ensuring the payment of the amount for which he would be liable under the guarantee.

(3) If any China Company limited by guarantee operates in China without the consent of the Minister, or if any terms imposed by him as a condition of his consent are not complied with, the company and every director, or manager, secretary, and other officer, who is knowingly a party thereto, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$500 for every day during which such offence continues.

(4) Where on application made it is established to the satisfaction

of the Court that there has been a failure to comply with the provisions of this article through inadvertence or accidental miscalculation or from some other reasonable cause, and not from any want of good faith, the Court may, if under all the circumstances it considers it just so to do, give relief from any forfeiture or penalty which has been incurred by the applicant, or to which he is, or may be, liable upon such terms as it may think fit.

(5) The provisions of this article shall not apply to China Companies limited by guarantee operating in China at the date of this Order.

15. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Order the jurisdiction of the Court in respect of all British Companies carrying on business in China shall be exercised, so far as circumstances admit, in conformity with the provisions of the Ordinance and of the Life Insurance Companies Ordinance, except that section 16 of the Companies Amendment Ordinance, 1913, shall not apply in China.

(2) Where reference is made or referred to in any section of the Ordinance to any other Ordinance of the colony of Hongkong which does not apply within the limits of this Order, such section shall be read as though the corresponding law or enactment applicable in England were referred to therein.

(3) The duties of the Governor or of the Governor in Council, or of the Colonial Treasurer under section 20, 21, 120 (4), 210, 253, and 255 of the Ordinance shall within the limits of this Order be exercised by the Minister, and under sections 141 (1), 149, 185, 217, and 211 shall within the limits of this Order be exercised by the Judge.

(4) In the application of the said Ordinance "legal practitioner" is substituted for "Counsel" or "solitor" or "solitor and counsel," and "such newspaper as the Judge may direct" is substituted for "the Gazette."

(5) All offences under the said Ordinance made punishable by fine may, if committed within the limit of this Order, be prosecuted summarily under article 48 of the Principal Order, provided that the maximum fine which can be imposed in the case of offences under the Ordinance tried summarily shall be \$200 instead of \$20.

(6) The power of the Judge under article 119 of the Principal Order to make rules of Court shall extend to any matter which under the Ordinance or under the Life Insurance Companies Ordinance is to be regulated by rules.

(7) Any rules in force at Hongkong at the date of this Order relating to matters dealt with in the said Ordinances, shall, unless and until they are repealed by rules made under this article, apply, so far as circumstances admit, within the limits of this Order.

17. All fees prescribed by or under the Ordinance or by or under the Life Insurance Companies Ordinance which are paid to the Registrar of Companies at Shanghai shall be paid by him to the Colonial Treasurer at Hongkong.

18. Nothing in this order shall prejudice or affect the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court over British Companies other than China Companies and Hongkong China Companies within the meaning of this Order.

19. This Order shall come into effect on January 1, 1917.

And the Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, Baronet, K.G., one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein.

HONGKONG TRADE REPORT.

Phenomenal Development in Metal Market.

The following extracts are from the Fortnightly Prices Current and Market Report, dated November 20, issued by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce:—

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Fancy cotton goods.—Unchanged. No sales reported Clearances moderate.

Cotton Yarn.—We have experienced another dull fortnight and prices are still on the weak side. Quotations are nominally \$8 to \$10 lower from the highest point touched. No. 10s at \$93/109. No. 12s at \$97/110. No. 16s at \$100/121. No. 20s at \$103/138. Arrivals 6,500 bales. Shipments nil. Unsold stock 42,000 bales. Bargains 22,000 bales.

Woolens.—No change to report. Opium.—Stocks on Nov. 18 stood at 412 Patna, 223 Benares, 368 Malwa, and 131 Persian and Turkish. The exports during the interval to Shanghai, etc., were 5 Patna, 10 Benares, 20 Malwa, and 28 Persian and Turkish. In uncertified Bengal opium the balance of stocks on November 4th was 185 Patna and 50 Benares. No opium was holed by Government monopoly.

Metals.—No business. No quotations. No stocks. Since last report further phenomenal advances in values are wired from London. A fair volume of business is to be reported at higher prices, but it is doubtful whether the parcels could be replaced again. Tinplates: large quantities have been booked for forward delivery from \$11.60 to \$12.25 per box. For near delivery, owing to a sudden demand from Japan, as high as \$13.00 per box has been obtained. Local stocks are almost completely exhausted. There is a further demand, but sellers are holding for higher prices. Steel plate outtings, seven to eight hundred tons, have been done at prices ranging from 188 to 187 per ton. These prices however could not be repeated. Probably 185 to 189 is the equivalent required.

Steel Bars Angles, Plates: There is little business to report. A sale was effected at 7 cts. There are advices from London to effect that some of the larger works in America are sold out for some months ahead. These reports appear to be more or less correct, as it is difficult to obtain quotations. Wire Nails: Some good business has been placed at enhanced prices. The wire nail market is particularly strong. It looks as if still higher values will prevail.

Yellow Metal.—Nominal.

Flour.—American Market is without any new feature, but prices remain firm. Freight is exceedingly firm and space difficult to arrange. Local Market: Deliveries are nominal, and all markets are holding off in the hope of a fall when the Australian harvest commences. The feature of the week has been a slight advance in North China flour, enabling American flour to compete on the Canton and Coast markets to some extent, more especially in strong kinds. Australian Market: A record crop is reported, but harvesting has not yet commenced. Australian flour will probably be able to compete in the Straits and Java, provided the present restrictions are removed, and freight conditions permit.

Petroleum Products:—No change in prices, market very dull. Coal:—No sales of importance recorded.

Sugar.—Market quiet, a further decline in prices except for Hoi-

THE EXTRADITION CHARGE.

Final Stages of Mr. Potter's Argument for Fugitive. Sitting as a Full Court, Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice) and Mr. Justice Gompertz (Puisne Judge) again heard Mr. Potter's arguments why his client should be discharged as it was not for a criminal, but a political offence that his extradition was sought by the Kwangtung Government.

Mr. Potter said that the case for the Crown was that the man was a robber. A Crown witness had said that this man who it was alleged had been murdered had been buried in a coffin purchased in a coffin shop in this village. Then, again, they had to deal with the evidence of Mr. Melbie, who, in his evidence, said that he did not recognize the photographs of the oil shop which were shown to him. And these photographs had been taken by Inspector Watts. Mr. Melbie had told them that the shop was the third one on the left, and that was how he could identify it. Mr. Button informed him that, as far as he was aware, there was no suggestion in the Police Court that this shop was not the same. They all seemed to be agreed upon the point, Mr. Melbie said that it was the third shop on the left and Inspector Watts said the same. Inspector Watts had said in his evidence that to his mind the shop appeared to have been made up for the purpose. He was unable to give a value of the goods there, but he did not think that they would be worth very much, as there appeared to be very little stock. Mr. Potter mentioned that other witnesses for the Crown had said that the shop did a turnover of \$20,000 a year, but from other evidence this did not seem at all so.

The hearing was again adjourned.

RAID ON A DIVAN.

Several Chinese Fined at the Police Court.

Before Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, ten Chinese were charged with frequenting an opium divan, and another was charged with keeping the same.

A Chinese informer stated that when he went to the house the first defendant, in exchange for a ten cent piece, gave him a stick of gross opium.

In answer to His Worship, witness said he had been to the house three times during the past month. He had smoked on each occasion. On the last occasion he was there, he saw all the defendants smoking opium.

Sergeant Paine stated that he gave the last witness a marked ten-cent piece, and sent him to defendants' premises at 25, Third Street. Witness followed some five minutes later and saw defendant who was conducting the house as the master. He searched him and found the marked ten-cent piece in his jacket pocket. On the premises they found four pipes and four lamps, three of which were lit. When they got in, the ten men scattered and tried to get away.

The first defendant said he knew nothing about the marked ten-cent piece at all.

Each defendant denied having been on the premises for the purpose of smoking opium. A fine of \$100, or six weeks' imprisonment, was imposed in the case of the No. 1 defendant, and \$2, or five days in the case of the others.

how brown. Sales aggregated 34,780 of all grades. Salt-petre:—No stocks of No. 1. Of Nos. 2 and 3 there were no sales, but 300 bags are in stock and the market is very strong.

CHINESE EDITOR CHARGED.

The Defendant Granted Bail of \$5,000.

The case of the publisher of a Chinese newspaper, who stands charged with publishing matter likely to excite sedition in China, came before Mr. Lindsell at the Police Court this afternoon.

Mr. Orme (for the prosecution) said he was informed that Mr. Hind would not be able to proceed with the case that day. It was only a question of fixing a date for the hearing. In the prisoner's statement he said he did not write the paper, but was being charged as the publisher.

The hearing was fixed for Saturday at 10.45 a.m.

Mr. Orme said there was another question and that was one of bail. He understood that as the man was detained on the Governor's warrant, bail could not be granted. Subsequently Mr. Hind, who had not been in court during these proceedings, appeared and applied for bail, saying as the offence was a misdemeanour, and not a felony, bail must be granted. He knew the man could not be released under the Governor's warrant but if he (Mr. Hind) secured bail on that charge it would be of use to him in another matter.

It was stated that the Police asked for \$10,000 as bail.

Mr. Hind said it was always the way of a Government Department to ask for ten times as much as anybody else. The magistrate should not consider an application by the Government as being anything more serious than an application by a private person.

Bail was granted in the sum of \$5,000.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F.O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Parades, Central Station, 5.30 p.m. Tuesday November 23rd.—All absentees (named in Orders of November 20 and 22) from Company parades of November 15, 17 and 18, are ordered to parade in mufti with rifles. Also all recruits of all Companies.

Wednesday, November 24th. Whole of No. 3 Company except recruits.

Thursday, November 25th.—Parade of N. C. Officers, with rifles. Inspectors on the staff are not required to attend this parade. Company Inspectors must attend.

Friday, November 26th.—Recruits of all Companies.

Saturday, November 27th.—Combined parade.

Inspection. All ranks will be inspected by the Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police on Saturday, November 27th.

Uniform, caps with covers, and rifles. Fall in at Volunteer Headquarters (Lower Tram Station) at 3.45 p.m. sharp.

Service Rifles. Members of Nos. 3 & 4 Platoons, No. 1 Company, will return their rifles to the Armoury on Wednesday Nov. 24th at 5.30 p.m. and draw Service Rifles in lieu thereof.

Patrols. Central District Patrolmen are informed that for the convenience of men coming off first shift, the Canton will not close until 9.30 p.m.

Musketry Course, Part I. The three highest scores in the Platoons firing on November 21st, were as follows:—

No. 4 Platoon, No. 1 Company 1 Kassim Hosain 76, 2 S. A. Jamail 69, 3 S. Fatehdeen 68. No. 1 Platoon, No. 3 Company 1 Wong Cho Ting 77, 2 Owen Chan 74, 3 Young Shun Ping 67. No. 2 Platoon, No. 3 Company, 1 Chan Kwok Yan 62, 2 Tang Hong 62, 3 Lai Man Wai 60. No. 3 Platoon, No. 3 Company, 1 Chan Hung 56, 2 (Chiu Hong U), (Lee Man Po) 50, 3 To Ho 49.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1915.

CHINA COMPANIES.

NEW ORDER-IN-COUNCIL.

TO COME INTO FORCE ON FIRST OF NEXT YEAR.

The following is understood to be the text of the China (Companies) Order-in-Council which will come into force along with the complementary Hongkong Ordinance on January 1, 1916:—

Whereas by Treaty, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, His Majesty the King has jurisdiction in China; and

Whereas it is desirable to make further provision with reference to the exercise of jurisdiction over British Companies carrying on business within the limits of this Order.

Now, therefore, His Majesty by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," or otherwise, in His Majesty vested is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order may be cited as "The China (Companies) Order-in-Council, 1914," and shall be read as one with the "China Order, 1904" (hereinafter called the "Principal Order"), and with any Order amending the same.

2. In this Order—
"The Ordinance" means "The Companies Ordinance 1911 of the Colony of Hongkong," and includes any Ordinance amending or substituted for the same.

"The Life Insurance Companies Ordinance" means the Life Insurance Companies Ordinance, 1907, of the Colony of Hongkong, and includes any Ordinance amending or substituted for the same.

"China Company" means a company limited by shares or by guarantee incorporated under the Ordinance and the operations of which are directed and controlled from some place within the limits of this Order.

"Hongkong China Company" means a company incorporated under the Ordinance which carries on some part of its business within the limits of this Order and the operations of which are directed and controlled from some place in Hongkong.

"British Company" means a company incorporated in the United Kingdom, or in a British possession, and includes a China Company and a Hongkong China Company.

3. (1) The Consul General at Shanghai, including any person acting for such Consul General, shall be Registrar of Companies at Shanghai.

(2) All acts done within the limits of this Order in pursuance of the provisions of the Ordinance or of the Life Insurance Companies Ordinance by, to, with or before the Registrar of Companies at Shanghai shall, subject to the provisions of this Order, be of the same force and validity as if they had been done by, to, with or before the Registrar of Companies in Hongkong.

(3) The Registrar of Companies at Shanghai shall be entitled to initiate such proceedings in the Court as he may think necessary to enforce compliance with the provisions of this Order on the part of British Companies in China.

4. The Judge may by Rules of Court confer upon Provincial Courts jurisdiction in matters dealt with in the Ordinance, and may specify in such rules the Courts by which, and the classes of cases in which, such jurisdiction shall be exercised, but subject thereto the jurisdiction conferred by the Ordinance upon any Court shall within the limits of this Order be exercised by the Supreme Court.

5. In all matters relating to a Hongkong China Company the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and of the Supreme Court of Hongkong shall be concurrent, and the said two Courts shall in all respects be auxiliary to each other.

6. Where any proceedings relating to a Hongkong China Company, or for the winding up of any such Company, are commenced in the Supreme Court, and it appears that the principal part of such company's business is carried on within the limits of Hongkong or that for any other reason such proceedings might more conveniently be carried on at Hongkong, the Supreme Court may, of its own motion, or on the application of any party, make an order transferring the proceedings to the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

7. The Supreme Court shall enforce within the limits of this Order any order or decree made by the Supreme Court of Hongkong in the course of any proceedings relating to a Hongkong China Company, or for the winding up of any such Company.

(8) The majority of the directors of a China Company shall be British subjects resident within the limits of this Order.

(2) If at any time the proportion of directors who are British subjects resident within the limits of this Order falls to or below one-half, it shall be the duty of the directors and also of the shareholders of the company to take within thirty days, or such further period as the Court may allow, all necessary steps for the appointment of such number of directors who are British subjects resident within the limits of this Order as may be necessary to comply with the provisions of this article.

(3) If default is made in compliance with this article the company shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for every day during which the default continues, and every director and every manager of the company who knowingly authorizes or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

(4) Failure to comply with the provisions of this article shall be a ground upon which an order for winding up the company may be made by the Court.

9. No person other than a British subject shall be entitled to act as the auditor of a China Company. The appointment of any such person as the auditor of a China Company shall be void, and any certificate or other document given, or act done, by any person who is not a British subject purporting to act as auditor of a China Company shall not be held to comply with any requirements of the Ordinance.

10. No person other than a British subject shall be appointed to act within the limits of the Order as liquidator of a British Company or as receiver or manager on behalf of the debenture holders of the property of a British Company except with the sanction of the Court.

11. (1) All documents and other written information which a company is required by the Ordinance to file with the Registrar of Companies shall in the case of a China Company be filed with the Registrar of Companies at Shanghai, and a copy of all such documents and other written information shall, in the case of a Hongkong China Company, be filed with the Registrar of Companies at Shanghai.

(2) If any company to which this article applies fails to comply with its provisions, the company and every officer and agent of the company who is knowingly a party to the default shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for every day during which such default has continued.

12. The registered office of a China Company shall be situated within the limits of this Order.

13. (1) No shares shall be issued by a China Company except either as fully paid up shares or upon the terms that the said shares be paid up in full within a specified period not exceeding three months after allotment.

(2) Shares issued by a China Company otherwise than as fully paid up shares shall be deemed to be issued upon the condition that if not paid for in full before the expiration of one week from the date upon which the final payment was due, they shall be forfeited by the directors, and it shall be the duty of the directors at the expiration of that period to forfeit the said shares. Notice of the forfeiture of any such shares shall forthwith be given to the registered holder.

Any shares so forfeited shall be deemed to be the property of the company, and the directors may sell, reallot or otherwise dispose of the same in such manner as they think fit. Certificates or other documents of title relating to shares forfeited under this article shall be returned to the Company.

(3) Within one month of the expiration of the time allowed for the completion of the payment of all sums due upon the shares, the secretary of the company shall forward to the Registrar of Companies at Shanghai a return signed by the auditor of the Company giving particulars of the shares issued, of the amounts paid thereon, of the shares in respect of which default has been made in payment of sums due, and of the shares forfeited.

(4) If shares are issued by a China Company on terms which fail to comply with the provisions of this article, or if other default is made in complying therewith, the Company, and every director, manager, secretary, and other officer, who is knowingly a party to such issue or default, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$500 for every day during which such offence continues.

(5) Where on application made it is established to the satisfaction of the Court that there has been a failure to comply with the provisions of this article through inadvertence or accidental miscalculation or from some other reasonable cause, and not from any want of good faith the Court may, if under all the circumstances it considers it just so to do, give relief from any forfeiture or penalty which has been incurred by the applicant, or to which he is or may be liable upon such terms as it may think fit.

(6) The provisions of this article shall only apply to shares issued by a China Company after the date when this Order comes into effect.

14. (1) No China Company limited by guarantee shall be allowed to operate in China without the consent of the Minister.

(2) As a condition of this consent the Minister may require that no person other than a British subject shall be a member of the company or that any member of the company who is not a British subject shall deposit in Court or give security for or conform to such arrangement as the Minister shall think fit, for ensuring the payment of the amount for which he would be liable under the guarantee.

(3) If any China Company limited by guarantee operates in China without the consent of the Minister, or if any terms imposed by him as a condition of his consent are not complied with by the company and every director, or manager, secretary, and other officer, who is knowingly a party thereto, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$500 for every day during which such offence continues.

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of the Court that there has been a failure to comply with the provisions of this article through inadvertence or accidental miscalculation or from some other reasonable cause, and not from any want of good faith, the Court may, if under all the circumstances it considers it just so to do, give relief from any forfeiture or penalty which has been incurred by the applicant, or to which he is, or may be, liable upon such terms as it may think fit.

(5) The provisions of this article shall not apply to China Companies limited by guarantee operating in China at the date of this Order.

15. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Order the jurisdiction of the Court in respect of all British Companies carrying on business in China shall be exercised, in conformity with the provisions of the Ordinance and of the Life Insurance Companies Ordinance, except that section 16 of the Companies Amendment Ordinance, 1913, shall not apply in China.

(2) Where reference is made in the Ordinance to any section of the said Ordinance or to any section of the said Ordinance which does not apply within the limits of this Order, such section shall be read as though the corresponding law or enactment applicable in England were referred to therein.

(3) The duties of the Governor or of the Governor in Council, or of the Colonial Treasurer under section 21, 212 (4), 219, 253, and 255 of the Ordinance shall within the limits of this Order be exercised by the Minister, and under sections 141 (1), 149, 185, 217, and 241 shall within the limits of this Order be exercised by the Judge.

(4) In the application of the said Ordinance "legal practitioner" is substituted for "counsel" or "solitor" or "solicitor and counsel," and "such newspaper as the Judge may direct" is substituted for "the Gazette."

(5) All offences under the said Ordinance made punishable by fine may, if committed within the limit of this Order, be prosecuted summarily under article 48 of the Principal Order, provided that the maximum fine which can be imposed in the case of offences under the Ordinance tried summarily shall be £200 instead of £20.

16. (1) The power of the Judge under article 119 of the Principal Order to make rules of Court shall extend to any matter which under the Ordinance or under the Life Insurance Companies Ordinance is to be regulated by rules.

(2) Any rules in force at Hongkong at the date of this Order relating to matters dealt with in the said Ordinance, shall, unless and until they are repealed by rules made under this article, apply, so far as circumstances admit, within the limits of this Order.

17. All fees prescribed by or under the Ordinance or by or under the Life Insurance Companies Ordinance which are paid to the Registrar of Companies at Shanghai shall be paid by him to the Colonial Treasurer at Hongkong.

18. Nothing in this order shall prejudice or affect the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court over British Companies other than China Companies and Hongkong China Companies within the meaning of this Order.

19. This Order shall come into effect on January 1, 1916.

And the Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, Baronet, K.G., one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein.

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VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

7 Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut. Col. A. Chapman, V. D. are as under:—

Resignation.
Corpl. J. D. Watt is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony, dated 21.11.15.

(Musketry) Trained Men Part 1. Musketry, Trained Men Part 1, will be carried out at King's Park Range as follows:—

Saturday 27th inst. 2.30 p.m. Scouts Company.

Sunday 28th inst. 9.30 a.m. Scouts Company.

Corpl. Grimes R.E. will attend. N. O. Co. of the Scouts Company will assist him. Uniform (drill order) to be worn. Sgt. Major Sutherland will attend at the Orderly Room not later than Saturday morning 27th inst. to obtain the names of the men who have to fire the Course. The senior Officer or N.O. in charge of the Range is to check the ammunition both before and after firing each day.

Parades.
Parades for Tuesday, 23rd inst.

5.10 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Co.—M. Gun drill at Kowloon Dock. Launch leaves Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.

5.15 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co.—Section drill and Musketry exercises on Cricket Ground.

5.15 p.m. Left Section M. G. Co.—Section drill and Bayonet fighting on Cricket Ground.

5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units (except Right Section M. G. Co. and Signalling Section)—Squad drill and Rifle exercises at Headquarters under S.M. Higby and Sgt. Hall.

5.15 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section—Instruction at Headquarters. Reminder Nil.

Notes. No. 1 Section Art. Bty. will parade with No. 2 Section Art. Bty. on Thursday, 25th inst.

Detail.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:

On duty until 24th inst.

Scouts Company.

Officer on duty Capt. Stewart.

P. of W. Camp, Kowloon:

On duty to-night Civil Service

Company.

Officer on duty Capt. Churchill.

On duty to-morrow night No. 2

Section Art. Bty., 1 man from

No. 1 Section Art. Bty. and 1

man from Left Sec. M. G. Co.

Officer on duty Lieut. Dunby.

Orderly Sergeant until 24th

inst. Sergt. Hamsey.

DAY BY DAY.

The Flower Show.

We have been favoured with a copy of the schedule for the 1915 Flower and Vegetable Show, to be held under the auspices of the Hongkong Horticultural Society. There are no fewer than 123 classes, and on this occasion four special challenge cups are being subscribed for, to be offered for the most praiseworthy exhibits in certain sections. These cups are to be won three times in succession or four times in all before becoming the property of the exhibitor. Mr. A. Nicol is the Hon. Secretary of the Society.

Dedication of a Celebrated Picture.
Yesterday morning before the 9.30 Mass at the Catholic Cathedral, His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni dedicated a picture of the Madonna which has been placed over one of the side altars. The painting, which is a copy of the well-known but anonymous picture of Our Lady of Perpetual Succour in St. Alphonsus' Church at Rome, was purchased by private subscription, undertaken by the Catholic Women's League of Hongkong and friends. The unveiling of the gift was performed by Mrs. Loureiro, president of the League.

Engineers' Concert.
Complete success attended the second of the series of social evenings arranged in connection with the Engineers' Institute, which took place on Saturday. A large attendance appreciated an entertaining programme, which had been arranged by Mr. W. Budge. Those contributing to the programme were the Misses Cooke and Scott, Messrs. A. J. England, W. Bristow, C. D. Silas, H. Ralph, and E. Holland. Admirable selections were also given by the Signallers' Orchestra ably conducted by Mr. C. D. Silas, and the Kowloon Quartette. Professor E. Middleton Smith occupied the chair.

SOLDIER SUMMONED.

Alleged Assault on a Coolie.

At the Police Court this afternoon before Mr. Lindsell, Gunner Ralph Crawford, of the E. G. A. was summoned by a ricksha coolie for assault, on November 7th.

A Chinese constable who was on duty near the prisoners' camp at the time said that he saw a ricksha coolie drawing the defendant, and when the coolie got up to witness he stopped and complained that the defendant had assaulted him, showing him a bruise. Complainant also reported that the defendant would not pay for his ricksha hire. Witness thought the defendant was under the influence of drink.

An Indian Constable said that the complainant came up to him and said an European had refused to pay his fare and had assaulted him. Defendant said the coolie had refused to give him change.

A Sergeant who was in the charge office when the defendant was brought in said he thought the defendant had been drinking.

Defendant said he got into the ricksha and told the coolie to take him to the Camp but he refused. Witness got out and made the coolie take the ricksha to a Chinese Constable and asked him to make the coolie take him to the Camp. After that the coolie took him to the Camp and witness gave him a silver dollar, and immediately the man bolted leaving his ricksha in the road. The man soon afterwards came back with an Indian Constable, and witness then spoke about the dollar. They all went to the Police Station together.

Questioned by Mr. Lindsell as to whether it was not strange that the coolie should run away and leave his ricksha, defendant said that was not the first time such a thing had happened. A few weeks ago he lost a 50 cent piece in the same way but did not report the matter to the Police.

Mr. Lindsell said he found the case one quite impossible to determine and defendant would be discharged.

THE CINEMATOGRAPHS.

Victoria.

Full houses have again been the rule at the Victoria Theatre at the various week-end performances. The Friday and Monday programme contains some bright little comedies, another ingenious Wilkie's picture with a dash of the war about it, Pathe's Gazette—as good as ever—a sensational three-part story film: "The Flight that Saves," and a particularly beautiful coloured picture of the Cotentin district of Northern France. On Saturday and Sunday, "Midnight at Maxim's" was again put on and proved a very satisfactory draw. To-morrow night there is a complete change of programme, the special items being "Fascination" and "The Tango Tangle."

Bijou.

Last night Miss Glory Taft gave her first performance at the Bijou Theatre. Miss Taft has just arrived from Shanghai where she has had a very successful season. Her songs last night met with a fine reception which was, in all respects, well deserved. She is a clever and attractive artist, with a pleasing voice and manner which should make her very popular in Hongkong. The pictures at the Bijou this weekend are as good as ever—indeed, the principal film, "The Black Envelope" is a strong character study, considerably above the average cinematograph play.

HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

The return of the number of cases of communicable diseases which have been notified as occurring in the Colony of Hongkong, during the week ended November 20, is as follows:—One (fatal) case of Babonic Cholera; Two (one fatal) of Diphtheria; Chinese; Six (four fatal) of Enteric Fever; one Indian, the rest Chinese; One (fatal) of Puerperal Fever, Chinese.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The T. L. K. s.s. TENYO MARU, which sailed from San Francisco on the 23rd October is expected to arrive at this port via Honolulu, Japan, Porto and Manila on Tuesday the 23rd inst. a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. NAGOYA left Foochow for this Port on the 21st inst. morning and is due here on the 23rd inst. at about daylight.

WHAT IS YOUR ANSWER TO LORD KITCHENER'S CALL?

300,000 MEN WANTED NOW!!!

WAR OFFICE
WHITEHALL
S.W.

I have said that I would let the country know when more men were wanted for the war. The time has come and I now call for 300,000 recruits to form new armies.

Those who are engaged on the production of war material of any kind should not leave their work. It is to men who are not performing this duty that I appeal.

KITCHENER

THERE is only one reply that our King and Country expect from every man who is between 19 and 40 years of age and physically fit. That is to Offer your Services to the Empire.

WHY NOT VOLUNTEER TO-DAY?

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

RESTORATION OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

November 20, 2.55 p.m.
According to Reuter's Petrograd correspondent the Persian Government has telegraphed throughout the country, announcing to the people and the clergy the decision of the Shah not to leave the capital, owing to the restoration of sincere and friendly relations with Russia. The Government asks the populace to act in a manner friendly to the Allies.

THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.
THE SITUATION LESS SOMBER.

November 20, 30.5 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens arrivals from the front describe the situation less somberly.
The Serbian retreat has been perfectly orderly and the Serbians still possess a thousand guns.
Owing to lack of support in Macedonia, on which the Serbians had relied, the Bulgarians advanced on Uebok with little resistance, and entered old Serbia, after Field Marshal Patnik had ordered a general retreat.
The atrocities committed by the Bulgarians in Pirot were so ghastly that the Austro-Germans intervened and policed Nish, in order to save the population.

GALLANT FRENCH MARINES.

November 21, 1.10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent, telegraphing on Wednesday, describes his visit to Monastir, which was then the headquarters of Colonel Vassitch and of remnants of the heroic Babuna Pass defenders. They were the only Serbian troops in the Monastir region, and were cut off from the rest of the Serbian army for two weeks. They could not save the guns in the Babuna Pass, so they spiked them. There were only six old pieces. During their retreat they barely escaped being surrounded in the north west of Erlep by Bulgarian cavalry galloping from Krusovo.

The Serbians are now making a last stand west of the Cerna river, half-way between Prilap and Monastir, and are only hoping to hold out for a few days.

Why the inhabitants at Monastir are in terror of the comitadjis is apparent from the fact that there are six thousand Bulgarian inhabitants. Colonel Vassitch on Monday summoned their notables and threatened them with drastic measures on the first outrage, and simultaneously advised the Consulate to leave. The French Consul waited anxiously, expecting news of the French Marine defenders of Belgrade. The Consul was just leaving by train when Major Picot, Commander of Marines arrived, his horse covered with dust and foam, and announced that he had left his Marines, who were reduced to sixty from a hundred, broken with fatigue and privation, four hours' march from Monastir. When they left Belgrade they had lost two men, and their retreat was intercepted. They marched for weeks in the mountain passes on the Albanian border, where help and provisions were sent to them to enable them to reach Monastir.

GREECE AND THE BALKANS.

THE ALLIES' DEMANDS.

November 20, 5.55 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Malta there is reason to believe that the Entente has determined on a firmer policy with regard to Greece. It is understood that the consent of Greece to allowing the withdrawal of the Anglo-French-Serbian troops into Greek territory, if cessation arises, will not satisfy the Allies unless there are sufficient guarantees. It is understood that the Allies will demand either immediate intervention, or immediate demobilization of the Greek army.

INSURANCE COMPANIES REFUSE POLICIES.

November 20, 9.00 p.m.
Egyptian insurance companies refuse to grant policies to Greek steamers, and the banks will not accept bills of lading therefor. The Egyptian Post Office refuse money orders for Greece.

M. DENYS COCHIN'S MISSION ASSUMING GREAT IMPORTANCE.

November 20, 2.0 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the mission of the French Cabinet Minister and ex-Premier, M. Denys Cochin, is assuming great importance. Yesterday he had three interviews with M. Souclouidis, and also saw M. Venizelos. The latter reiterated to the French Statesman his faith in the victory of the Allies.
M. Denys Cochin expressed his pleasure at the enthusiasm of the Greek people for the cause of France.

MORE GERMAN LIES.

November 19, 5.35 p.m.
The Secretary of State for India announces that there is not a word of truth from beginning to end in the whole series of reports published in the German press, and from there in neutral countries, of grave disorders in India.

THE UNION CONTINGENT FOR EAST AFRICA.

November 19, 7.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Pretoria reports that Colonel Beves, commander of a column during the campaign in German South-West Africa, commands the Union Contingent for East Africa.

GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS.

November 19, 7.35 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam, in Berlin it is officially announced that a submarine sank the British auxiliary Para on the 5th inst. Next day, in Sollum harbour, she destroyed by gun-fire two Anglo-Egyptian gunboats each, with two guns, and also silenced by fire an armed British merchantman, capturing its gun. It is noteworthy that the Para is probably the Tara, an armed naval tender, mentioned on November 8 as having been sunk by two German submarines, thirty-four of the crew being missing.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIANS.

GERMANS IN DESPERATE STRAITS.

November 20, 6.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Germans are suffering terribly against General Ivanoff's army in a desperate effort to reach the Sarayovao railway. This hitherto has been absolutely hopeless. Experts say that the German chances are nil.
The German positions near Tzartorysk are in a quagmire, men, horses and guns floundering helplessly. Their light bridges are engulfed. The Russians, under cover of the dense autumn fogs, are constantly launching surprise attacks.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

LONDON TERRITORIALS' GREAT FEAT.

November 21, 1.30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at headquarters dwells on the work of the new army and the Territorials at Loos, which, up to the present, has not been described in detail—especially that of the Fifteenth Scottish, and Forty-seventh London Territorial Divisions. The correspondent says that the former's initial charge over Hill 70, at tremendous speed, will always be remembered as one of the great feats of the War. They took their objectives and held them for three days against all attacks. As regards the Londoners, this correspondent says that the French on the extreme left were watching and cheering the Londoners as they advanced, when they saw a man kicking a ball ahead of the others. They thought that he had gone mad, but he was a London Irishman dribbling a football towards the goal. He held it for fourteen hundred yards.

ARTILLERY AND GRENADE DUELS.

November 20, 5.00 p.m.
A Paris communique states that, during the night, only artillery and grenade duels took place at isolated points in Artois, Argonne, and Lorraine.

THE ALLEGED DISORDERS IN INDIA.

(Official Telegram from the British Foreign Office.)
London, November 19, 10.00 p.m.
Statements in the German press with regard to alleged disorders in India have been reproduced in certain foreign countries to the effect that revolt has broken out everywhere. "Brahmins, Buddhists and Mohammedans uniting to make all possible difficulties for the defeated English." The Rajah of Bhagalpur heads the movement. Grave disorders have occurred in Bombay, Madras, Nagpur, Allahabad and Inaspur. In the last-named place the rebels endeavoured to stop the departure of native troops. British troops have had to retire and the rebels have occupied the barracks and arsenals. The Secretary of State for India announces that not a word of truth exists in these statements, from beginning to end. It may be added that there is no such person as the Rajah of Bhagalpur, and if the Nawab of Bhawalpur is referred to, he is a minor, aged 11 years.

PERSIAN AFFAIR.

November 19, 8.35 p.m.
Reuter learns from an authoritative Persian source that the Persian Government is doing everything possible to meet the views of Britain and Russia. It has prohibited the Moharrum processions through the streets. The Austrians interned, who escaped from the Caucasus to Persia, have been supplied with guards from the Entente Legations.
Makbber El Sultaneh, the former Governor-General of Southern Persia, who was recalled in deference to the wishes of Great Britain, has been succeeded by Prince Masrat El Sultaneh, uncle of the Shah, who has proceeded to his post with an adviser who is strongly pro-Entente.

THE DARDANELLES.

November 19, 8.5 p.m.
Reuter is informed that there is absolutely no truth in the statement appearing in the German press to the effect that Great Britain has informed Russia that she is withdrawing from the Dardanelles.

SURVIVORS OF THE FIRENZE.

November 19, 9.20 p.m.
A report from Syracuse states that a steamer has arrived there with forty-nine Indians, part of the crew of the sunken s.s. Firenze. They proceeded to Genoa, whence they will be repatriated to Bombay.

LORD DERBY'S ENLISTMENT SCHEME.

November 19, 9.20 p.m.
Correspondence between Lord Derby and Mr. Asquith is published, in which the position of the married men who have enlisted under Lord Derby's scheme is defined thus, Mr. Asquith concurring. Unmarried men shall be called up first. If, apart from munition makers, etc., and others exempted by local tribunals, there still remains a considerable number of young men not joining voluntarily, then either the married men shall be released from their pledge, or Parliament shall pass a Bill compelling young men to serve; if Parliament refuses, the married men shall be released automatically. Lord Derby hopes, however, that the young men not enlisting will be a negligible minority; thus there would be no question of legislation.

THE RUSSIANS.

GERMANS AGAIN REPULSED.

November 20, 12.15 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports a fresh repulse of German attempts to cross the Dvina to the north-west of Friedriehstadt. It is recorded in a communique that attempts to reach the river Sty were also repulsed in the vicinity of Tzartorysk station, but, in the neighbourhood of the town, the Russians withdrew to the right bank covered by a fierce artillery fire which prevented the enemy from even attempting to attack.

(Continued on page 10.)

PUBLIC NOTICE.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 23rd November, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 78 Queen's Road Central.
A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Also
A Quantity of Wines & Spirits.
On view from day of sale.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 26th November, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms Duddell Street.
A Collection of Antique and Rare Chinese Curios from Kianghi to Tow Kwang periods comprising:—

5-coloured and Blue and White Vases, Bowls, Plates, Jars, Peking Cloisonne Vases and Incense Burners, Jade Screens, and Ornaments, Peking Glass and Agate, Snuff Bottles, etc.
On view from Thursday, the 25th inst.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICES

G. R.
IN HIS BRITANNIC
MAJESTY'S CONSULAR
COURT, AT CANTON.
Probate Jurisdiction.

CITATION FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

In the goods of Smollett Campbell, Deceased.

In virtue of an Order of His Majesty's said Court, bearing date this day, I do hereby monish and cite all and sundry persons to appear in the said Court on or before the 28th day of November, 1915 and show cause, if any they have, why letters of administration (with the will annexed) of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights, and credits of Smollett Campbell late of Macao, China, who died at Hongkong on August 20th, 1915, should not be granted unto Archibald Smollett Campbell, Attorney for Ella Grace Campbell of 43 Brunswick Gardens, Kensington, London, England, the widow of the said testator and the universal legatee named in the will, as, in default thereof, the Court will proceed to grant the same accordingly.
Canton, Thursday, the 25th day of October 1915.
Sd. R. S. PRATT,
Vice-Consul and Additional Judge.

SINCON & CO.

Established A. D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD WARE. MECHANICAL, Wholesale and Retail. Engine, Pumps, Iron, and Foundry Castings. General Storekeepers and Shipbuilders. Nos. 35 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515

MARTIN'S
APOLASTEL
PILLS
A French Remedy for all Respiratory Affections. Thousands of people every day are cured by Martin's Pills in the nose, so that on the first day of any respiratory affection, the nose is freely and may be administered. Those who use the recommended Martin's Pills will find them most efficacious. All Chemists and Druggists sell them. Write for the name of your nearest agent.
MARTIN'S
APOLASTEL
PILLS

HIMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, or ORDINARY COUGH—
—you will find in this famous remedy a powerful remedy. Write for a copy of the HIMROD'S CURE FOR ASTHMA

Don't forget: After the Show, Surplus and Light Refreshments at ALEXANDRA CAFE, Oper Till Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

The Magnificent Three-part Drama:

"FASCINATION."

Also

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE,

and

"THE TANGO TANGLE."

FRIDAY November 26.

The Beautiful Drama

in 3 parts

"THE STEPMOTHER."

BIJOU THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!

An Italian Dramatic Story

in 5 parts

"THE BLACK ENVELOPE,"

etc., etc.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT,

DEBUT

ON SUNDAY 21st November:—

MISS GLORY TAFT,

The Girl with a Style of her Own.

NOTICES.

FORD
DELIVERY VAN

USED EVERYWHERE AND GIVING COMPLETE SATISFACTION IN ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE. PRICE READY TO RUN AND DELIVER YOUR GOODS. \$1650—COMPLETE.

ALEX. ROSS & Co., Phone 27.
Ford Agents for South China.

THE BEST MEALS SERVED IN HONGKONG \$1.00

EITHER A LA CARTE OR TABLE D'HOTE.

Oysters, Kippers & Smoked Fillet Haddock. Our Fried Fish with Chip Potatoes is Par Excellence.

We serve only Liptons No. 1 Tea, & Choicest Cake made with best Table Butter only.

You should not fail to give us a Trial.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

NOTICE

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd. are prepared to quote prices for best quality Silimpopon Coal trimmed into Bunkers at Sebatik or Sandakan (British North Borneo).

Silimpopon Coal compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.
Steamers calling at Sebatik or Sandakan exclusively for Silimpopon Coal (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.
At Sebatik steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.
Charts of Sibuko Bay (Sebatik Harbour) Prices, and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. From NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"INVER" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. from whence delivery may be obtained.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd November will be subject to rent. All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 29th Nov. or they will not be recognised.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd November at 2 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE LTD

General Agents

Hongkong, 16th November, 1915.

COMMERCIAL.

The Siam Paddy Crop.
Says the Bangkok Daily Mail: The condition of Siam's great asset and means of subsistence, the paddy crop, is of such immense importance that the reports issued periodically by the Ministry of Lands and Agriculture are at the present time of year read with the very greatest of interest by all. To judge from them, this year's harvest should prove a very excellent one in the most important paddy districts, and though the peculiarities of the weather have had ill-effects in certain places, prospects upon the whole are exceedingly bright. An expert who has lately travelled considerably in several of the chief rice districts around the capital mondhol informs us that in most of these the crop is likely to be a phenomenally good one, the damage done by drought in the earlier part of the season having been greatly minimised by the copious local falls of rain during the last few weeks, which not only brought new life to the wilted plants but enabled re-planting to be undertaken, where such was necessary, in good time. So far as general indications go it would seem that rice prices in the general markets of the world will be maintained, in spite of several of them, and notably those of Germany, being closed by the war, and the reports of badly damaged crops in the United States, Japan and the Philippines would seem to tend towards an increase in the demand. How far this latter will be affected by the recent prohibition of the export of rice from Bangkok and the Netherlands Indies seems at present a moot point, but if the embargo is continued it will probably react very considerably in favour of Siam's.

Trade of Chefoo.

The Acting British Consul at Chefoo, Mr. G. A. Combe, reports that the year 1914 saw the trade of Chefoo reach what is probably its low-water mark, the net value being \$3,513,343. During the first half of the year, while silver exchange was normal, trade was moderately active, a good harvest having provided the farmers with plenty of money. Trade was hit very bad, however, by a combination of circumstances in the last six months, the chief of these being the outbreak of war in Europe and the military operations against Tsingtao. The latter were conducted across the peninsula from Lungkow and caused considerable interruption of communications between Chefoo and its supplying districts in the west. Brigandage, as usual, contributed to the unfavourable conditions. Lantau, in the Cheung district, one of the principal piggeries producing centres, being especially affected. Against these disturbing factors should be set the temporary elimination of the competition of Tsingtao, which has served to revive the import trade and has resulted in the reappearance in the export list of native goods which had long been diverted from Chefoo.

October Returns for Rubber, Etc.

Samagaga	11,600lb.
See Kee	6,871lb.
Alma	22,000lb.
Senawang	31,635lb.
Batu Anam	12,276lb.
Senambun	10,300lb.
Bukit Toh Alang	12,000lb.
Pengkalan	9,825lb.
Ayer Tawah	21,700lb.
Klebang	10,759lb.
Langkat	38,957lb.
Padang	22,000lb.
Karan	11,080lb.
Amherst	2,100lb.
Bates	6,020lb.
Tanah Merah	2,205lb.
Anglo-Java	47,877lb.
Kroswok	5,628lb.
Java Consolidated	12,079lb.
Ziangbe	22,500lb.
Tebong	51,000lb.
Chempedak	8,000lb.
Chemar	16,500lb.
Anglo-Dutch	10,000lb.
Shanghai-Semara	30,760lb.
Dominion	26,999lb.
Pahang	4,203lb.
Kamunting	14,000lb.
Sua Manggis	8,711lb.
Gala-Kalumpung	107,437lb.
Kotah Bahru	35,000lb.
Ropah	3,600lb.
Singala	8,552lb.
Shanghai-Malay	11,600lb.

SHARE REPORT.
COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Price	Number of Shares	Par Value	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest Since 14th May. 1915.	1915. Lowest Since 14th May. 1915.	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.								
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp. { \$320 a. 120,000 \$125 all 855 July. 700 Oct. \$45 x div. 780 c. div. }								{ \$2 3/4 at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15 }
Marine Insurance Co., Ltd. 423 a.	10,000 \$250 59	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	425	360	{ Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914. }
North China Ins. Co., Ltd. 175 n.	10,000 \$15 25	145	May	183	Jan.	175	160	{ Final of 12 1/2 p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1914. }
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd. \$945 a.	12,400 \$250 100	847 1/2	April	700	Oct.	\$972	\$855	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$25 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914 }
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd. \$260 b.	12,000 \$100 60	210	April	192 1/2	Jan.	255	225	{ Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914 }
Fire Insurances.								
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. \$155 a.	20,000 \$100 20	160	July	140	Oct.	162	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. \$420 a.	8,000 \$250 50	395	Feb.	368	April	420	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.								
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. \$86 1/2 a.	20,000 \$50 all	36	Mar.	27 1/2	Nov.	91	45	\$4 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd. 19 b.	80,000 \$15 all	29 1/2	Jan.	22	Dec.	23	19	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31.12.14 }
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. \$152 b.	{ 60,000 \$25 } all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	159	96	{ 6 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on a. for year 1914. Shares quoted ex p.c. div. in H'kong from 22.9.15. an interim div. of 4 p.c. on the combined shares paid in London 22.9.15 }
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd. 85/-	3,797,610 \$1 a	106 1/2	Feb.	70/-	Sept. 90/- x div. 82/- x div.			{ Final of 5/- (Coupon No. 24) making 7/- for 1914 }
Star Ferry Company, Ltd. \$36 n.	40,000 \$10 all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	39	32	{ \$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30.4.15 }
Refineries.								
China S. Refining Co., Ltd. \$128 b.	20,000 \$100 all	96 1/2	Feb.	70	Nov.	134	111	\$3 for 1912
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd. \$37 1/2 a.	7,000 \$100 all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	46	27 1/2	\$3 for 1897
Mining.								
Kailan Mining Admin'n. 30/-	1,000,000 \$1 all	41/-	Feb.	33 1/2	Dec.	33 1/2	30/-	{ Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.) }
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd. 3 1/2 b.	200,000 \$1 all	3.10	Jan.	1.90	Nov.	4	3 1/2	1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd. 29/-	160,000 \$1 all	39 1/2	Feb.	19 1/2	Nov.	32 1/2	28/-	1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15
Ural Caspian 36 1/2 n.	796,666 \$1 all	56 1/2		21 1/2		41	37 1/2	1/- interim 1915
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.								
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd. \$77 a.	60,000 \$50 all	89	Jan.	73	Nov.	81 1/2	68	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W.P. & D. Co., Ltd. \$85 b.	50,000 \$50 all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	88 1/2	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd. \$60 b.	55,700 \$100 all	60	July	50	Dec.	63 1/2	49 ex div.	Tls. 3 for year ending 30.4.15
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd. \$90 b.	38,000 \$100 all	109	Jan.	82 1/2	Dec.	93 1/2	80	Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.								
Anglo French Lands 1.94	13,000 \$100 1,100					94	94	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd. \$109	20,000 \$50 50	128	July	120	Dec.	116	112	{ \$2.50 for half year ending 30.6.15 }
H'kong Land Investment Co. \$108 s.	50,000 \$100 all	117 1/2	July	98	Nov. 111 x div.	108	108	\$3 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd. \$7 b.	150,000 \$10 all	9 1/2	Jan.	7	Nov.	7 1/2	6.10	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd. \$40 b.	6,000 \$50 20	45 1/2	Jan.	44	Feb.	40	40	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands 1.105 b.	78,000 \$50 all	98	Dec.	89	Oct.	106	101	{ Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1 year ending 30.6.15 }
West Point Building Co., Ltd. \$73 b.	12,500 \$50 all	73	June	66	Feb.	103	70	\$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates \$103	10,000 \$100 all						100	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.								
Swo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd. \$172 1/2 b.	20,000 \$50 all	138	July	125	May	180	152 1/2	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14
Hongkong Cotton Co. \$9.30 b.	125,000 \$10 all	8 1/2	Mar.	7	June	9.40	7	50 cents 31.7.08
Kung Yik \$15 1/2 b.	150,000 \$10 all	14 1/2	Jan.	11	Mar.	17	13 1/2	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14
Laun Kung Mow \$78 b.	8,700 \$100 all	110	Feb.	70	May	89	80	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai \$1.90 b.	40,000 \$50 all	135	Feb.	70	Nov.	105	90	{ Dividend of Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15 }
Miscellaneous.								
China Borneo Company, Ltd. \$10 1/4 b.	60,000 \$12 all	12	May	10	Dec.	10	10	85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd. \$4.80 s.	50,000 \$5 all	4.90	July	4	April	4 1/4	4 1/4	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares) 9.80 b.	125,000 \$10 all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	10.10	3.00	70 cts. for 1914
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd. \$80 b.	40,000 \$10 all	39	June	35	Aug.	34	31	\$1.25 for year ending 31.7.15
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd. \$430 s.	400,000 \$10 all	6.90	Jan.	5	Dec.	11	6.70	50 cts. for 1914
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. \$103 sa.	400,000 \$10 all	49	Jan.	38	Nov.	45	39	\$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. \$44 1/4 sa.	60,000 \$25 all	217 1/2	July	174	Dec.	190	184	Interim of \$2 account 1915
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd. \$190 b.	6,500 \$25 all	25	June	22	Apr.	48 1/2	25	Interim \$1 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd. \$34 1/4 b.	60,000 \$10 all	13 1/2	July	7 1/2	Feb.	5.90	4.80	{ \$10 % for 1914 }
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. \$3 1/2 b.	325,000 \$5 all	64 1/2	Mar.	28	Dec.	42	36 1/2	{ Interim of Tls. 1 making Tls. 2 a/c 1913 }
Langkats 1.38 b.	250,000 \$10 all	10 1/2	Jan.	9 1/2	June	10	9	{ 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15 }
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old) \$94 b.	25,000 \$10 all	10 1/2	Jan.	9 1/2	June	10	9	{ 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15 }
Do (New) 85 cts. b.	50,000 \$10 all	93 cts.	Jan.	75 cts.	Dec.	81	80 cts.	{ None }
Philippines Ltd. \$4 b.	75,000 \$10 all	10				4	5	\$1.50 for 1910
H. Price & Co., Ltd. \$5 b.	12,000 \$10 all	10				4	5	{ None }
Societe des Pulpes et Papier-terres du Tonkin \$20 b.	13,200 \$50 all					20	20	{ None }
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd. \$34 b.	20,000 \$5 all	5.00	June	4	Nov.	3 1/2	3.00	25 cts. for year ending 31.5.15
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd. \$16 1/2 a.	27,723 \$10 all	22 1/2	Feb.	17	Jan.	18	16	{ \$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.1914 }
Watson & Co., Ltd. \$62 a.	90,000 \$10 all	8 1/2	April	6.90	Dec.	6.90 x div. 6 1/2 x div.	60 cts.	for 1914
William Powell, Limited: \$6 1/4 b.	21,000 \$7 all	9 1/2	Jan.	6 1/2	Dec.	7	6	{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14 }
S. O. Morning Post \$29 b.	6,000 \$25 all	30	June	92	Dec.	29	29	\$1.50 for 1914

LATEST RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

Anglo Java Estates Ltd. Tls. 11 1/2 buyers.	Ayer Panas (Straits) \$7.00 buyers.	Kempas (Straits) \$4 1/4 buyers.	Sandyorofts (Straits) \$7.00 buyers.
Linggis 14/9 buyers 15/6 sellers.	Balgownie (Straits) \$3 1/2 buyers.	Malaka Pindas (Straits) \$1.90 buyers.	Pajam (Straits) \$12.95 buyers.
Nordana 18/6 buyers 18/9 sellers.	Changkat Serdangs (Straits) \$7.00 buyers.	Malakoffs (Straits) \$3.75 buyers.	New Serendah \$2 1/4 buyers.

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers. 6, Des Vaux Road Central. Tel. address, Recititude.

CORRECTED TO NOV. 22, 1915.
ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS"
THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

T/T Bombay 140 1/4	On Haiphong 6 1/2 % prem.	Gold Leaf per oz. \$58.70
T/T Calcutta 140 1/4	On Saigon 6 1/2 %	Sovereign ready 24 1/2
T/T Cebu 140 1/4	On Bangkok 6 1/2 %	Bar Silver ready 24 1/2
T/T Hongkong 140 1/4	4 m/s. L/O 1/11 1/16	forward 24 1/2
T/T India 140 1/4	4 m/s. D/P 1/11 3/16	
T/T Japan 140 1/4	6 m/s. L/O 1/11 5/16	
T/T Manila 140 1/4	30 d/s. Sney & M. 1/11 5/16	
T/T New York 45 5/8	30 d/s. San Fco & N.Y. 45	
T/T Shanghai 70 1/2	4 m/s. Marks 1/11 5/16	
T/T Singapore 79 7/8	14 m/s. Marks 2/70 1/2	
T/T Suez 140 1/4	6 m/s. Marks 2/70 1/2	
T/T London 140 1/4		

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The world famed DANISH brew, for years known as the finest Beer specially brewed for the Far East.

IT'S PURE.
IT'S CLEAR.
IT'S CHEAP,
AND
SUITS
THIS
CLIMATE IN
ANY KIND
OF
WEATHER.IT'S BREWED
BY
NY CARLSBERG
BREWERIES,
COPENHAGEN,
DENMARK,
AND
IS OF
BONA FIDE
DANISH ORIGIN.Can now be obtained from all hotels and Comprodores, and from
DONNELLY AND WHYTE.
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BANKS	BANKS
INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York. LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C. BRANCHES:— BOMBAY, LONDON, CALCUTTA, MANILA, CANTON, PANAMA, CEBU, PEKING, COLON, SAN FRANCISCO, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, KOBE, YOKOHAMA CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000 RESERVE FUNDS \$4,210,000 (U.S. Gold) \$7,460,000 All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application. N. S. MARSHALL, Manager. Hongkong, 1st July 1915. THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED. Established 1880. Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000 Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000 Reserve Fund " 20,000,000 Head Office.—YOKOHAMA. Branches:— Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama. Agencies at:— Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Cebu, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.	HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUNDS: Starting \$1,500,000 at 2/- " \$15,000,000 Silver \$18,000,000 \$33,000,000 Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000 COURT OF DIRECTORS: Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman, W. L. Patterson, Esq., Deputy Chairman, S. H. Dodwell, Esq., G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., O. S. Gubbay, Esq., P. H. Holyoak, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Shallen, CHIEF MANAGER Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Manager. Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Manager. London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited. Hongkong—Interest Allowed. On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance. ON FIXED DEPOSITS. For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum. For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum. N. J. STABB, Chief Manager. HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum. For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager. THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED. Head Office 15 Gracechurch Street, London. Authorised Capital \$1,500,000 Subscribed " 1,125,000 Paid Up " 562,500 Reserve Fund " 500,000 BANKERS: The Bank of England, The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited. BRANCHES: Bombay, Calcutta, Cebu, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853. HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON. Paid-up Capital \$1,200,000 Reserve Fund \$1,200,000 Proprietors \$1,200,000 FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates which will be quoted on application. Wm. DICKSON, Manager. Hongkong, 11th April, 1912. THE ALEXANDRA CAFE Cannot be beaten. If Equalled For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquors.	HONGKONG BRANCH. Every description of Banking & Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application. C. OLMSTEAD, Acting Manager.
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WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 8)

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

LIVELY ARTILLERY ENGAGEMENT.

November 19, 4.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Paris reports a most lively artillery engagement in Alsace. A communique adds that eight German aeroplanes attempted to fly over Lunéville, but were driven off and pursued by French aircraft.

NOTHING NEW.

November 20, 12.50 a.m.
A Paris communique states that there is nothing new on the Western front.

THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

BULGARIANS REPULSED.

November 20, 12.50 a.m.
The Paris communique states: The Eastern Army is quiet, except in the district of Strumitza where the Bulgarians attacked us and were repulsed with considerable loss.

ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

November 20, 5.55 a.m.
A Rome communique reports that the Italian infantry in the Carso plateau zone, on the 18th, renewed their attacks with marked success, particularly on the San Michele sector. A brigade succeeded in conquering the whole mountain ridge which descends from the third peak of San Michele to the Isonzo. A violent counter-attack ejected them, but the brigade returned and re-captured the position. The enemy made seven furious onslaughts all night. Each time they reached the Italian lines, and each time they were repulsed in disorder with enormous losses. Finally the Italians sprang from the trenches in the darkness and dispersed the enemy.

AUSTRIAN AEROPLANE ACTIVITY.

November 20, 5.55 p.m.
Austrian aeroplanes dropped bombs on Verona, Vicenza, Grado and Udine on the 18th. Four civilians were injured at Verona and twelve were killed, and twenty-seven wounded at Udine, only eight of whom were soldiers.

LIEUT. COMMANDER LAYTON ESCAPES.

November 20, 6.25 a.m.
The Admiralty announces that Lieut. Commander Layton of submarine E13, which was destroyed by the Germans in Danish territorial waters, has succeeded in escaping from the internment barracks in Denmark. A statement by German wireless that Lieut. Commander Layton broke his parole is false. He was not on parole.

TELEGRAMS.

PORTUGAL.

Cabinet Crisis.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

London, Received November 21.

According to Reuter's Lisbon correspondent a political crisis, which has been simmering for some time, has culminated in the Cabinet's resigning. Senor Costa for a fortnight has vainly sought a solution to the difficulties. The President has accepted the resignations of the Ministry.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

PRINCE RANJITSINHJI'S GRATITUDE.

London, Received, November 21.

Prince Ranjitsinhji, out of gratitude for the treatment of his accident in the Nursing Home at Leeds, has undertaken to present Leeds Infirmary with one hundred guineas a year on his birthday.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON INDIA.

London, Received, November 21.

Mr. Chamberlain, in apologising for his inability to attend a lecture on "India and the Empire" at Birmingham, wrote: "I am detained by urgent official duties. The development of India and the Government in recent years, also the part taken by India, and especially by the Indian Army in the present war, combine to give additional importance to problems connected with India's future. No part of the Empire presents problems that are more important or more difficult, but, given the necessary patience, goodwill and sympathy, we may look forward with confidence to the future."

WAR ITEMS.

50,000 Indians: Calcutta, September 27.—Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, speaking in the Provincial Legislative Council, stated that 89,000 recruits had joined the Indian Army since the outbreak of war, and of these, 44,000 were raised in the Punjab.

Zeebrugge Batteries Severely Damaged.

The Hague, September 29.—According to private reports from Frankfurt-on-Main, news was received in naval circles in Berlin that several German coast batteries near Zeebrugge were severely damaged by British naval guns during the bombardment on Saturday morning.

Turkish Boys Called Out. Amsterdam, September 29.—A Constantinople telegram received via Berlin states that the official Ottoman Gazette publishes a provisional ordinance authorising the calling out of youths of eighteen possessing the qualifications to become officers or non-commissioned officers, or who are fit for active service.

200 Women Tramway Conductors Required: Over 3,000 Apply. Zurich, September 28.—Indication of the distress existing among the working classes of Munich is the fact that over 3,000 women applied personally for positions as tramway conductors when only 200 were required. Besides these, several hundreds sent written applications.

Discovery of New Explosive. Stockholm, September 2.—The Superphosphate Company announces that it has succeeded in producing a new explosive of extraordinary power, which it has named Kausolit. The chief ingredient is some specially-treated extract of ammonium. The Swedish Government, after a series of trials by experts, has placed large orders for it, and the company intend to use a new factory, now being built at Trollhättan, solely for the purpose of manufacturing Kausolit, which is especially adapted for shells.

POST OFFICE.

The Public are informed that the Christmas Mail via Siberia to the United Kingdom and countries beyond will be closed at the G.P.O. at 5 p.m. on the 23rd Nov. This mail is due to arrive in London on or about the 24th December.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Spain, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

The Duty to be prepaid on Tea to the United Kingdom has been raised from 40 cents to 60 cents per lb. and Olgars and Olgars are manufactured and unmanufactured from 4.0 to 6.00 per lb. on the gross weight of the parcels.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Agulhar Radio Telegraph Station:—

Nankin Tjilwong Tjilwong

MAILS DUE.

English, Nankin, 22nd Nov.
Siberia, Amur, 24th Nov.
Australia, St. Albans, 27th Nov.

TO-MORROW.

Hongkong—Per KJELD, 23rd Nov. 8 a.m.
Saigon—Per TONGHONG, 23rd Inst. 5 p.m.
Hohow and Halphong—Per HANOI, 23rd Inst. 11 a.m.
Chinwanta—Per WIMBLETON, 23rd Inst. 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAL-TAN, 23rd Inst. 1 p.m.
Straits & India via Calcutta—KUT-SANG, 23rd Inst. 2 p.m.
Philippines—Per YAMING, 23rd Inst. 3 p.m.
Saigon—Per MORSSEY, 23rd Inst. 3 p.m.
Shanghai, and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per YINGCHOW, 23rd Nov. 3 p.m.
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Hongkong—Per NANKIN, 23rd Inst. 5 p.m.
(Europe via Siberia, Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, 27th Inst.)
Shanghai & North China—Per YUSANG, 23rd Inst. 3 p.m.
Japan via Kobe—Per YATS HING, 23rd Inst. 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 24th Nov.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Amoy & Taiwan—Per SOO HUI M., 24th Inst. 7 a.m.
Halphong—Per SUNGKIANG, 24th Nov. 9 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon, Port Said, Marseilles and London—Per NAGOYA, 24th Inst. 9 a.m.

THURSDAY, 25th Nov.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Tamsui—Per KAIJO M., 25th Nov. 11 a.m.
Hohow & Halphong—Per HONGKONG, 25th Inst. 11 a.m.
Straits & India via Calcutta—Per SUN-SANG, 25th Inst. 2 p.m.
Shanghai, & North China—Per SHAN-TUNG, 25th Inst. 3 p.m.
(Europe via Siberia, Shanghai Br. P.O. Monday, 29th Nov.)

FRIDAY, 26th Nov.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-MUN, 26th Nov. 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, 27th Nov.

Saigon, Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt & Europe—Per VILLE DE LA CIOTAT, 27th Nov. 4 p.m.
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin & New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per ALDENHAM, 27th Nov. 5 p.m.
Shanghai & North China—Per CHENAN, 27th Nov. 5 p.m.
(Europe via Siberia, Shanghai Br. P.O. Wednesday, 1st December.)

TUESDAY, 30th Nov.

Philippines—Per CHINHUA, 30th Nov. 3 p.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, Tasmania, & United Kingdom via Canada—Per CHIOGAO M., 30th Nov. 1 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-CHING, 30th Nov. 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 1st Dec.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, Vancouver, U. Kingdom via Canada—Per EMPRESS OF JAPAN, 1st Dec. 11 a.m.
(Europe via Siberia, Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, 4th Dec.)

SATURDAY, 11th Dec.

Philippines Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per TAIYUAN, 11th Dec. 11 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Sungkiang, Br. s.s. 987, J. Robinson, 22nd Nov.—Halphong, 20th Nov. Gen.—B. & S.
Shantung, Br. s.s. 1,563, J. Meathrel, 22nd Nov.—Shanghai, 15th Nov. Gen.—B. & S.
Tritjhop, Norw. s.s. 891, J. Christensen, 21st Nov.—Bangkok, 21st Inst. Gen.—U Insee.
Taming, Br. s.s. 1,560, Pennefather, 21st Inst.—Hollo, 16th Inst. Gen.—B. & S.
Tamon Maru No. 1, s.s. 1,125, Y. Hatakeyama, 21st Inst.—Daiyu, Gen.—Chinese.
Sochu Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,119, Kobayashi, 21st Inst.—Swatow, 20th Inst. Gen.—O.S.K.
Haitan, Br. s.s. 1,183, J. S. Thompson, 21st Inst.—Woochow, 10th Inst. Gen.—D. S. & Co.
Hongkong, Br. s.s. 739, A. Marguerite, 21st Inst.—Halphong, 16th Nov. Gen.—A. R. Marty.
Kaiko Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,929, Murakami, 21st Inst.—Swatow, 21th Inst. Gen.—O.S.K.

DEPARTED.

Nov. 20.

Cyrena for Singapore
Nileus for London via Singapore
Luebow for Shanghai
Riotin Maru for Moli
Fieching for Shanghai via Amoy
Choo Chonfa for Singapore via Swatow
Loongang for Manila
Chiyuen for Canton
Sechu Maru for Canton
Chingchow for Port Parveal
Tjilini for Batavia
Kanchow for Bangkok via Swatow
Manaport for Penang
Glauca for Yokohama via Shanghai
Halvard for Hongkong

Nov. 22.

Pheumpeuh for Saigon
Kueichow for Tientsin via Wei-hai-wai
Shantung for Canton
Glasgow for Maki
Tamon Maru No. 1 for Canton
Kwangsang for Halphong
Kwangsang for Canton

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Tritjhop from Bangkok—Mr J. A. H. Brown.
Per s.s. Hongkong from Halphong—Mr & Mrs. Braga, Mailla, S. J. Fuller, J. L. Herr, Dubois, Hankes.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st Nov., 1915.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

1914.	1915.
City	10.00
Hill	10.00
City	10.00
Hill	10.00
City	10.00
Hill	10.00
City	10.00
Hill	10.00
City	10.00
Hill	10.00

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

1914.	1915.
City	10.00
Hill	10.00
City	10.00
Hill	10.00
City	10.00
Hill	10.00
City	10.00
Hill	10.00
City	10.00
Hill	10.00

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

1914.	1915.
City	10.00
Hill	10.00
City	10.00
Hill	10.00
City	10.00
Hill	10.00
City	10.00
Hill	10.00
City	10.00
Hill	10.00

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMAL OF GALLONS.

1914.	1915.
City	10.00
Hill	10.00
City	10.00
Hill	10.00
City	10.00
Hill	10.00
City	10.00
Hill	10.00
City	10.00
Hill	10.00

OYSTERS, FRESH, FRIED OR STEWED.

Findon, Haddock, Kippers & Co. ALEXANDRA CAFE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 22nd at 11.15—The anemometer continues to move eastward. It is now central over the Sea of Japan.

Pressure has decreased slightly in all districts.

A shallow depression lies over the S. China Sea.

Fresh monsoon is indicated along the coast and over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.10 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood.	N.E. winds, fresh; fair.
2 Formosa Channel.	N.E. winds, strong.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lantau.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

22nd November, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Wootook	7a	30.32			ww	1	
Nemuro	6a	30.40			ww	1	
Hakodate	"	30.40			ww	1	
Tokio	"	30.43			ww	1	
Kobe	"	30.43			ww	1	
Nagasaki	"	30.39			ww	2	
Kagima	"	30.39			ww	2	
Oshima	"	30.30			ww	1	
Naha	"	30.25			ww	3	
Ishijima	"	30.19			ww	3	
Bonin Is.	"	30.06			ww	3	
Chaofo	"	30.56	42	85	0b		
Whaiwei	"						
Hankow	"						
Shanghai	"	30.49	54	76	ne	2	0
Changhai	"	30.44	57		ne	4	0
Cutlass	"	30.20	61	77	n	3	0
Sharp P.	"	30.15	68	70	nne	4	0
Amoy	"	30.18	67	84	n	3	0
Swatow	"	30.17	68	85	n	3	0
Taiwan	"	30.05	66		0		
Koshun	"	30.05	73		sw	6	0
Paores	"	30.05	73		nne	7	0
Canton	"	30.21	69	82	n	2	0
Shanghai	"	30.15	67	70	n	5	0
Gap Rock	"	30.14	75	83	nne	2	0
Wuchow	"						
Pakhoi	"						
Shulin	"	30.31	64	86	nne	1	0
Tourais	"	29.80	73		n	2	0
O. St. J.	"	29.93	77	84	nne	4	0
Aparr	"	29.79	73	89	n	0	0
Dagupan	"	29.81	73	91	nne	2	0
Manila	"	29.76	77	92	n	4	0
Legaspi	"	29.73	77	92	n	4	0
Tacolban	"	29.73	77	92	n	4	0
Hollo	"	29.73	77	92	n	4	0
Surigao	"	29.73	77	92	n	4	0
Labuan	"	29.74	77	94	sw	2	0

W. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, November 22.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 State of Weather, b blue sky, o detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

7 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

8 Lat. 21.39 N. Long. 114.4 E.

9 Lat. 23.16 N. Long. 117.36 E.

10 Off Hongkong.

11 Radio-Telegrams.

Tjilini 30.03 77 n 5b

Sijmanook 30.20 n 5c

G. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

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